

RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXXI

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER, 1932

NO. 12



414

Horydczak

The widespread assault upon social welfare measures of federal, state and municipal governments is the best evidence of class warfare in this country today. Big and favored taxpayers attack salaries, hospitalization, relief and education under the guise of economy. Bi-partisan big business favors the sales tax.

THE BATTLE IS ON



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Your loved ones may have whims of the moment which you plan to gratify for them at Christmas. But as time passes, they will be more and more grateful if you choose for them the gift that lasts.

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
**INTERNATIONAL
ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS**
PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. BUGNIAZET, Editor, 1200 15th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

International President, H. H. BROACH,
1200 15th St., N. W., Washington,
D. C.

International Secretary, G. M. BUG-
NIAZET, 1200 15th St., N. W., Wash-
ington, D. C.

International Treasurer, W. A. HOGAN,
647 South Sixth Ave., Mt. Vernon,
N. Y.

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First District E. INGLES
R. R. 3, London, Ont., Can.

Second District CHAS. KEAVENEY
Box 248, Lynn, Mass.

Third District EDW. F. KLOTZ
1200 15th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Fourth District ARTHUR BENNETT
Box 185, Youngstown, Ohio

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DEPARTMENT**

President JULIA O'CONNOR
5 Boylston Place, Boston, Mass.

Secretary MARY BRADY
5 Boylston Place, Boston, Mass.

Magazine Chat

The poem, "The Forgotten Man," is published by permission of Mr. Markham. More than any other poet in American literature, Mr. Markham has been able to capture and to make magical the psychological experiences of the masses. And through all the vivid years of his success as a poet, Mr. Markham has never lost touch with forgotten men.

President Broach writes in a field beyond the immediate labor problem this month. His observations fall within the realm of inner experiences, yet they have meaning and reality for workers. This is because the labor movement is as large as life itself.

Laurence Ter Maat, Chicago, Ill., presents a novel idea to the Journal. He believes that money can be taxed out of hoarding. He would tax last year's money 6 per cent and so on until money held 17 years would have no value. In this wise persons would spend in order to get a full value of their income.

A widespread interest in economic questions among our membership is indicated by Daily McGlasson of West Frankfort, Ill. He sends us an article from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch Magazine based on an interview with Stuart Chase. Stuart Chase sets up ways and means for voiding depressions.

Brother A. K. Rozelle, Factoryville, Pa., asks the Journal to aid him in acquainting his friends with his recent loss of his wife.

There is nothing about this Journal which suggests the season of the year. We take this simple way, therefore, of expressing to our correspondents, our friends, our readers, and all the other workers in other fields that make up the co-operative group which produces the Journal, a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

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The FORGOTTEN MAN

By EDWIN MARKHAM



Acme

NOT on our golden fortunes builded high—
Not on our boasts that soar into the sky—
Not upon these is resting in this hour
The fate of the future; but upon the power
Of him who is forgotten—yes, on him
Rest all our hopes reaching from rim to rim.
In him we see all of earth's toiling bands,
With crooked backs—scarred faces, shattered hands.

HE seeks no office and he asks no praise
For all the patient labor of his days.
He is the one supporting the huge weight:
He is the one guarding the country's gate.
He bears the burdens on these earthly ways:
We pile the debts, he is the one who pays.
He is the one who holds the solid power
To steady nations in their trembling hour,
Behold him as he silently goes by,
For it is at his word that nations die.

SHATTERED with loss and lack,
He is the man who holds upon his back
The continent and all its mighty loads—
This toiler who makes possible the roads

On which the gilded thousands travel free—
Makes possible our feasts, our roaring boards,
Our poms, our easy days, our golden hoards.
He gives stability to nations: he
Makes possible our nation, sea to sea.
His strength makes possible our college walls—
Makes possible our legislative halls—
Makes possible our churches soaring high
With spires, the fingers pointing to the sky.

SHALL then this man go hungry, here in lands
Blest his by honor, builded by his hands?
Do something for him: let him never be
Forgotten: let him have his daily bread:
He who has fed us, let him now be fed.
Let us remember all his tragic lot—
Remember, or else be ourselves forgot!

ALL honor to the one that in this hour
Cries to the world as from a lighted tower—
Cries for the Man Forgotten. Honor the one
Who asks for him a glad place in the sun.
He is a voice for the voiceless. Now, indeed,
We have a tongue that cries the mortal need.



THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS & OPERATORS

Official Publication of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Entered at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Matter Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922

SINGLE COPIES, 20 CENTS

\$2.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE



Vol. XXXI

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Sales Tax Battleground of Economic Groups

A BATTLE—a grim, uncompromising conflict is being waged behind the quiet propaganda fronts of magazine, newspaper and political debate. The issue is clear. It revolves upon the question as to who is to pay for the depression. The tremendous lost values in stocks and bonds and property have dried up old sources of tax revenue. Whereas personal property and real estate values made up the chief sources of return to municipal, state and federal governments, a strongly organized real estate group contends that larger levies cannot and must not be made against property. There remain, therefore, only two other possible sources for tax returns—incomes and consumers' goods. Between the two remaining sources lies the concealed conflict. The people who have incomes are fighting a desperate battle against a capital levy in the form of higher income and inheritance taxes. They hide the issue by talking about national welfare. They belittle the seriousness of a sales tax on consumers' goods. Between this concealment and this belittlement they hope to secure at the next session of Congress the passage of a sales tax which will mean a levy upon everything that a citizen eats, wears, or uses.

A powerful publisher with a chain of newspapers reaching across the continent is a strong advocate of the sales tax. He was a supporter of President-elect Roosevelt. He has tried to commit the President-elect to a sales tax policy. He asserts that the sales tax will pass without question at the next session of Congress. Together with this campaign for the passage of the sales tax goes an organized assault upon government as it is now organized in cities, states and nation. This assault turns upon the need of greatly reducing costs. It makes no difference as to the truth of the assertion of the Secretary of the Treasury during the last days of the campaign that government must play a more important part in the lives of every citizen in the years to come. It makes no difference as to the truth of the fact that the cost of government now is largely the cost of war and war activities. It makes no difference as to the truth of the fact that up to now curtailment of government costs has been largely at the expense of government personnel and at the expense of social welfare activities.

Behind the wide-spread insistence for sales-tax lies sinister class war waged by men of large income against underlying population, about one-half of which is starving. Will cripple business. No equitable or scientific basis for levy on consumption. Attacks on social welfare activities of government.

The chief argument against the income tax is that it hurts business. The idea is that corporations and their operators should have the large surplus which goes to them in order to plow these amounts back into the business. This claim may have been valid under the economy that held forth up to 1929, inasmuch as the whole strategy then was to increase the productive plant of industry and the nation. But one of the principal reasons for the depression which came to a climax in 1929 is that the productive plant was over-built. There is no longer the excuse for, or need for, plowing back into businesses the great surpluses that come from private ownership and operation of the industrial machine. Indeed, such a course is dangerous and socially undesirable.

One of the most striking and heretical attacks upon newspaper propaganda for government economy and the sales tax was made recently by David Cushman Coyle, a consulting engineer of New York City, before the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Mr. Coyle stated that the chief obstacle to recovery now lies in the popular demand for federal economy. He continued:

"Economy in public expenditures is desirable only in two very limited senses. The first is in graft and useless work; the second is in municipal budgets which come mostly out of taxes on consumers.

"But federal expenditures can be based on bonds which are later paid from taxes on wealth and are therefore a means of distributing buying power. The larger they are, both in good times and bad, provided they are paid for out of income and inheritance taxes, the sounder business will be.

"Even if capital is put into tax-exempt bonds to avoid being taken by the government, it is at least being kept from poisoning productive enterprise by flooding it with too much money. The chief fault of the outgoing administration has been its failure to grapple with the problem of distributing the national income.

"The election has demonstrated that the people don't want to scrap the existing order and have called in a new doctor to treat it. However, the first duty of a doctor is to persuade his patient to undergo the necessary operation, and there are signs that the American people are still suffering from economy superstition.

"If the incoming administration can educate the country to the necessity for an enlarged Federal program, and can do it fast enough to keep ahead of technological unemployment, it can save the situation."

Mr. Coyle believes, he said, that there must be a very extensive program of public works paid for by an immediate issue of federal bonds which will be liquidated eventually by income from inheritance and income taxes.

The postal workers and the federal employees are now organizing to resist any further cuts in government expenditures which touch salaries and social welfare measures. The American Federation of Labor has come out with a strong statement against the enactment of a sales tax bill and promises strong opposition to such a measure.

II

Any consideration of this whole question of new taxes, should take in view the concealed class conflict that lies behind the issue. Deep cuts have already been made in municipal, state and national fields.

The federal government has already instituted certain heavy reductions in pay.

All federal employees were given a legislative leave without pay for one month by the last Congress. In addition appropriations for the various departments and branches of the government have been heavily cut. Their administrators have been empowered to require subordinates to take further payless furloughs where necessary. Under this ruling 3,200 employees of the office of public buildings and parks have been given 60 days' administrative leave in addition to the legislative leave.

This constitutes a 25 per cent reduction on their pay for the year. This is only a sample. Many other departments have likewise resorted to the administrative leave.

In addition to expended payless furloughs many federal workers have been dismissed. Employees who have reached the retirement age and married women whose husbands are engaged in the civil service have made up a large proportion of those discharged.

The states are also in the midst of heavy reduction campaigns.

New York.—State appropriations for New York have been lowered from \$320,000,000 in 1931 to \$270,000,000 in 1932.

New Jersey.—This state has hit upon the plan of cutting into its road construction funds to furnish funds for unemployment relief, thus shutting off one available source of jobs for its citizens.

Indiana.—Lowered tax rates in most of the states' counties have brought a drop of \$10,000,000 in tax revenues this year.

Wisconsin.—As in New Jersey, bond issues for public works in Wisconsin have fallen noticeably. State operating expenses for the next biennium will be reduced by \$3,000,000.

Mississippi.—Nearly 35 per cent has been taken from this state's budget for the years 1932-33. Assessors' salaries, the state plant board, the research commission, agricultural high schools and experiment stations, and veterans' pensions have been cut 50 per cent. The state health board, all educational and charitable institutions, the state insane hospital and legislative expenditures have all been cut by 25 per cent or more. A 15 to 25 per cent reduction on salaries over \$1,200 per year has made possible a saving of \$3,700,000. All overlapping agencies and duplicate public services have been eliminated to further diminish the state payroll. A state sales tax was adopted to augment revenues. A loan of \$850,000 for unemployment relief in 70 counties and 13 cities was secured from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Illinois.—Appeals of Illinois to the R. F. C. for emergency relief funds have been rewarded by grants totalling over \$20,000,000.

Pennsylvania.—Pennsylvania, in desperate straits because of the unemployment situation there, has been less fortunate in its numerous appeals for federal aid. Only \$6,000,000 have been granted by the R. F. C.

Michigan.—In spite of the grave situation in Detroit and other Michigan cities, this state has been able to secure less than \$2,250,000 of badly needed federal emergency aid.

Oregon.—Reductions averaging about 10 per cent in taxes levied by the counties of Oregon have greatly reduced revenues.

North Carolina.—The transfer of the maintenance of 45,000 miles of highways from city governments to the state has increased the burden which must be met by about \$8,000,000. The

state has also had to take over the financing of a minimum six months' school term to relieve its local governing boards.

Georgia.—A reorganization of the state government has included the consolidation of 102 former state commissions into 17 departments. The saving brought about by this movement is expected to be well over \$1,000,000.

Alabama.—This state is making serious inroads on its expenditures for education, highways and executive department operation. Little or no provision is being made this year for contribution to various social funds, including those for vocational education, illiteracy, physical restoration, rural library, service for the blind, civilian rehabilitation and certain special schools.

Cities have been the worst offenders in their attacks on social welfare measures and policies of personnel. This has been done mostly at the instance of private bankers which finance city government.

Effect on salaries and wages, education, hospitals, relief measures and other social functions.

Detroit, Mich.—At the end of 1931 this city had upward of 223,000 jobless. It spent \$15,000,000 in relief during the year and estimated that at least that much would be needed during the fiscal year 1932. Exhaustion of credit and dominance by leading New York bankers, however, have forced the city to accept a relief appropriation of only \$7,000,000 for the year. The city Welfare Department was \$750,000 in debt to local grocers last October. A loan of about \$2,205,000, four-fifths of the sum appealed for, was secured from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation this fall, and in addition, Detroit has received \$1,800,000 of the \$2,156,000 federal emergency relief funds, allotted to Michigan. The prospect of continuing relief for the remainder of the year is very gloomy, since all local resources have been exhausted.

The total city budget was reduced from \$80,000,000 to \$61,000,000. The city has been forced to abandon its public bus service and introduce one-man trolley cars. Drastic pay cuts in all departments have been effected.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Cleveland has experienced a drop of \$10,000,000 in tax revenues within the year. To offset this decrease the city has introduced pay cuts varying from 6 to 22 per cent. Scheduled salaries of teachers received a 15 per cent reduction and many special services formerly offered by the schools were discontinued. The city expects to entail a savings of \$3,000,000 on the public schools, \$3,500,000 on the city payroll and \$2,000,000 on the county government.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Cincinnati has cut its school budget by 9.23 per cent. All scheduled salaries for teachers were reduced 10.25 per cent.

Toledo, Ohio.—This city was faced by a 35 per cent drop in tax revenues last spring and has cut expenditures accordingly. Many civil service positions have

been abolished and vacancies left unfilled. All salaries have been sharply cut, those of school teachers by 20 per cent. Budget appropriations for education fell 11 per cent.

Columbus, Ohio.—The tentative budget for Columbus runs 7 per cent below last year's. All employees' pay has been reduced 12½ per cent.

Youngstown, Ohio.—Youngstown has been forced to shorten its school term and reduce teachers' pay by 10 per cent. All salary increments are to be withheld. The total school budget is down 5.8 per cent.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The educational appropriations were abbreviated by 11.6 per cent. State legislative action was used to reduce teachers' salaries from 4 to 26 per cent.

South Bend, Ind.—South Bend has slashed the pay of its city employees.

Akron, Ohio.—Akron began early to economize and consequently successfully avoided the necessity of raising its tax rate. This year the budget was cut from \$11,000,000 to less than \$9,000,000.

Muskegon, Mich.—Muskegon trimmed its city budget by 17 per cent and its school budget by 18 per cent to meet the demand for economy.

Hamtramck, Mich.—Monthly operating costs have been reduced from \$96,000 to \$57,000. Monthly savings of \$17,000 in payroll, through the dismissal of 30 of the 116 municipal employees, of \$2,867 on garbage collection and of \$225 on office rentals have been achieved.

Pontiac, Mich.—A 30 per cent drop in tax revenues has forced this city to trim costs in every department. Particularly large retrenchments were made in the appropriations for fire and police protection, street maintenance, library and welfare activities other than unemployment relief.

Appleton, Wis.—Chamber of Commerce municipal and school officials have worked out a joint program under which city expenditures were reduced from \$1,231,000 in 1931 to \$860,000 in 1932. These economies and the reassessment of property valuations have enabled the city to reduce its tax rate by one-half.

Chicago, Ill.—Approximately 2,500 employees were dismissed last spring because of lack of funds for their pay. These employees included firemen, police, nurses, public welfare workers, sanitary inspectors, and others necessary to the social well-being of a large city. In spite of heavy salary cuts in all departments, some of them as high as 27 per cent, the pay of many classes of public employees has for months been in arrears. The economic condition of Chicago school teachers is shocking, because they have been unpaid for so long. The scrip with which the city has rewarded their toil for the past several years far from suffices. More than \$10,000,000 have been cut from the school appropriation. Over 400 of the 491 employees of the assessor's office have been let out. The city faces its

(Continued on page 610)

Let Sales Tax Advocates Answer These Authorities—If They Can

ADAM SMITH, father of economic thought: "The middling and superior ranks of people, if they understood their own interest, ought always to oppose all taxes upon the necessities of life, as well as all direct taxes upon the wages of labor. * * *

"It must always be remembered, however, that it is the luxuries, and not the necessary expense of the inferior ranks of people, that ought ever to be taxed. * * * Such a tax (on necessities) must, in all cases, either raise the wages of labor, or lessen the demand for it."—*The Wealth of Nations*.

JOHN STUART MILL, English philosopher and political economist: "Taxes on commodities * * * are equivalent to an increase in the cost of production."

"The necessity of advancing the tax obliges producers and dealers to carry on their business with larger capitals than would otherwise be necessary, on the whole of which they must receive the ordinary rate of profit."

"A tax which takes a shilling for every bushel takes more shillings from one field than from another, just in proportion as it produces more bushels."—*Political Economy*.

ALFRED MARSHALL, formerly professor of political economy, University of Cambridge: "Taxes on commodities in general * * * are likely to press with undue weight on the poorer classes of the community. * * * The injustice of levying a great portion of the revenue by taxes on commodities is most conspicuous with regard to those which enter directly into consumption."—*Official Papers*.

F. W. TAUSSIG, Professor of economics, Harvard University: "A tax on a commodity tends to be shifted to the consumer by its full amount. * * * The fact that such taxes are concealed and only half understood, makes them tempting for the legislator."—*Principles of Economics*.

EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN, Professor of political economy, Columbia University: "The general sales tax is a discredited remnant of an outworn system; it is essentially undemocratic in its nature; and it would, if enacted, exaggerate rather than attenuate, the present inequalities of wealth and opportunity."—*Studies in Public Finance*.

FRED ROGERS FAIRCHILD, Professor of political economy, Yale University: "They increase the cost of living."—*Essentials of Economics*.

HENRY R. SEAGER, another leading economist, who wrote in 1913: "The expenditures of the poor for woolen goods, tobacco, malt and spirituous liquors and many of the other things that are taxed in the United States are very much larger in proportion to their incomes than the expenditures of the rich. In so far as taxes of this sort are shifted to consumers, they impose a disproportionate burden upon the poorer classes."—*Principles of Economics*.

THOMAS NIXON CARVER, Professor of political economy, Harvard University: "The more easily a tax affects demand or supply, the more easily it is shifted. One which does either of these things is repressive; it affects supply by repressing production; it affects demand by repressing consumption."—*Principles of National Economy*.

SIR JOSIAH STAMP, noted British economist and philosopher: "No system

of taxation of commodities has yet succeeded in being properly progressive."—*Principles of Taxation*.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, former president, American Federation of Labor: "It would be difficult to devise a system of taxation more inequitable and more unjust than a sales tax."—*American Federationist*, June, 1921.

JAMES A. FREER, former Congressman from Wisconsin: "The wealthiest and poorest will pay the same tax, because a turnover sales tax plays no favorites from Vanderbilt to the humblest beggar when both must eat or starve."—*Speech in Congress*, January 31, 1921.

WALTER A. STAUB, auditor, accountant and author: "It is not to be overlooked that the living expenses of well-to-do people include items which will not be subject to the sales tax, such as wages of servants, while presumably but little which the wage-earner purchases would escape the tax."—*Administration*, April, 1921.

FREDERICK A. SMITH, widely known consultant in industrial engineering, accounting and tax matters: "It is more equitable to tax a man on what he receives than on what he spends."—*World's Work*, March, 1931.

JACKSON H. RALSTON, Lawyer, author and lecturer: "Upon the poor an undue burden is thrown. No more skillful way of dodging duties by the better situated class could be found than is embodied in a sales tax of any description."—*What's Wrong with Taxation?*

HENRY GUNNISON BROWN, Professor of economics, University of Missouri: "So far as a tax on any goods causes people to forego consumption of those goods to avoid the tax, there is an injury to consumers uncompensated by any gain to government."—*Economics of Taxation*.

HUGH DALTON, Professor of economics, University of London: "It is a fundamental weakness of a sales tax that it cannot make allowances for domestic circumstances, and indeed that it tends to fall more heavily, as between taxpayers of equal income, on those who have the largest number of dependents."—*Public Finance*.

SUMNER H. SLICHTER, Professor of business economics, Harvard University: "A tax on a commodity that is inelastic in demand is likely to diminish the volume of saving by individuals."—*Modern Economic Society*.

TOM L. JOHNSON, Congressman from Ohio, 1891-9 and Mayor of Cleveland, 1901-9: "Any tax on what men have is better than a tax on what men need."—*Speech in Congress*, January 30, 1894.

LOUIS AUGUST RUFENER, Professor of economics, West Virginia University: "The larger a man's family is, the more taxes he is compelled to pay, since the more of the taxed commodities he must buy."—*Price, Profit and Production*.

JOHN RAMSAY McCULLOCH, Professor of political economy at London University and statistician: "Taxes on necessities consumed by laborers have the same influence as taxes on wages."—*Taxation and the Finding System*.

J. R. HOWARD, former president of the American Farm Bureau: "With regard to the sales tax, let me say that the farmer occupies a unique position. * * * The farmer can pass nothing to the ultimate consumer because he buys

at the other man's price and sells at the other man's price."—*Hearings of National Industrial Tax Commission*, 1921.

WILLIAM RAYMOND GREEN, Congressman, economist and judge: "No man that ever had anything to do with the marketing of farm products, whether as producer, seller or buyer, would claim that the farmer could pass this tax on to the purchaser."—*Hearings of the Committee on Ways and Means*, 1921.

DAVID MACGREGOR MEANS, Lawyer and author: "That feature in indirect taxation which recommends it to rulers is totally repugnant to accepted principles of justice. To deceive subjects concerning the extent of their burdens may perhaps be just from the point of view of a despot or an oligarchy, but there can be no pretense whatever that it is just for rulers chosen by the people to deceive their constituents."—*The Methods of Taxation*.

ARTHUR A. BALANTINE, formerly Solicitor of Internal Revenue: "I believe that this idea of a sales tax, a tax collected everywhere, falling on no one, is a will-o'-the-wisp which has floated over the field of taxation and which is in danger of luring business men who approach Congress in an effort to get really beneficial changes into futile action instead of constructive action."—*Congressional Record*, 60: 2473.

DAVID F. HOUSTON, Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of the Treasury under Wilson; now president of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York and director of American Telephone and Telegraph Co., Carnegie Corp., U. S. Steel Corp., etc.: "It would apply not only to the absolute necessities of life—the food and clothing of the very poor—but it would similarly raise the prices of materials and equipment used in agriculture and manufactures."—*Review of Reviews*.

WILLIAM E. BORAH, U. S. Senator from Idaho: "I am against the sales tax under any circumstances. I would prefer a bond issue or any other alternative."—*Statement in Washington Daily News*, November 18, 1932.

HAROLD R. YOUNG, representative of the National Dry Goods Association: "Any form of sales tax is contrary to the fundamental principles of taxation, inasmuch as it is not based on ability to pay. Any form of sales tax will increase the cost of living of the American people and will affect most severely those in the lower income class, because a greater percentage of their income is spent in living costs."—*Hearings of Senate Finance Committee*, April 13, 1932.

ALBERT H. MORRILL, president of Piggly Wiggly Corporation, Kroger Grocery and Baking Company and the National Chain Store Association: "A general sales tax, no matter how levied or how much qualified, taxes primarily the market basket of the masses."—*Nation's Business*, February, 1932.

CLARENCE CANNON, Congressman from Missouri: "A sales tax is the most iniquitous, most reprehensible, most unconscionable device for plundering the people devised since the days of Captain Kidd."—*Hearings of the Ways and Means Committee*, March, 1932.

ROBERT L. DOUGHTON, Congressman from North Carolina: "My chief reason for opposing the sales tax is because I believe it is wrong in principle and is an unsound policy of taxation."

LIFE REQUIRES COURAGE

By

PRESIDENT BROACH

ALWAYS we are urged to be merry and happy at Christmas. And we all want happiness more than all else. We know how all nature rejoices and laughs with us when we're happy. We know mirth and happiness create good health. We know how others seek us when we are cheerful. But how to be happy when idle and ill—how to be happy when in debt, and our loved ones hungry and cold—that's the job.

Some say we can always be happy—despite everything, even without a penny. All we have to do, we're told, is to close our minds to fear thoughts, worry thoughts, envy, jealousy and selfish thoughts. And think only of glad things, cheerful things. But what a job! As in all other things, a few seem to succeed. Most of us do not.

Others say we can be cured of all troubles, all illness, by cheer and laughter. We are told to smile, laugh, whistle and sing—in spite of everything. We are urged to laugh and keep on laughing. When there is nothing to laugh about, we are told to laugh at that—to force laughter—and acquire the laughing habit. A smile simply mirrors what's inside. But again what a job when one is sad or miserable!

It's funny how we believe the only things we need to make us happy are money, luxury, victories, admiration and good times. But, after all, the only worthwhile things in life are health, work, striving, self-confidence, love and courage. Living consists of hoping, dreaming, loving, striving and creating. That's all there is—and there isn't any more. The trouble is, most of us expect more than life can give—and this only makes matters worse.

Happiness is something inside of us—not outside. We run into trouble when we look for it elsewhere. We usually get back what we give. Smiles are returned. So are frowns. And so is sourness. We usually see what we look for in the mirror of life. The choice usually rests with each of us. Our lives follow our thoughts. Lincoln was right—with some exceptions—when he once said:

"Folks are usually about as happy as they make up their minds to be."

When we sum up things honestly, we generally find we all have a fair chance to be happy. And the greatest happiness always has been found in the simplest surroundings. For some reason, sham, pretense—and all that goes with elegance—do not keep company with happiness. Selfish, narrow and greedy people never touch true happiness. Despite their pretense, there is something inside of them that keeps the door closed. We need money to eat and keep away illness. But money has never been known to buy happiness.

Money cannot make up for right thinking, right acting, unselfishness, kindness and courage. Happiness is the child of right thinking, right acting and courage. There is no substitute for these. Whenever we try to find substitutes, we must always pay the fiddler.

We cannot be happy without courage. It strengthens the mind and body. Without courage things seem to slow down, become clogged—and finally stop. When we lose it we lose our grip. It takes courage to think and act right, to smile and laugh at times. Discouragement is our greatest curse. It's a disease. We all suffer from it in some form. Others are continually doing and saying things to discourage us. Discouragement

does more than all else to wreck the plans each makes for himself. It wrecks our minds and bodies and makes life miserable. It makes us negative.

But happy or unhappy, we CAN refuse to quit. We may not be happy; but we can always show courage. The worst disgrace in life is quitting, after failure. There's no disgrace in falling. It's in failing to get up—or trying to get up—after every fall. Success and happiness have often been built on repeated failures.

Life itself is hard. It's a bundle of troubles. But most of our troubles never happen. One of the most amazing things about life is the misery we cause ourselves by unnecessary worry over things that never happen. We have enough worry about the things that DO happen. And worry never changes the outcome. But it does make us unfit.

Most people talk about their troubles, their aches and pains, because this gives them satisfaction—because they want sympathy. Little do they realize the damage this does them. Some always feel sorry for themselves. They never have a kind word for themselves or any one else. They carry around their gloom as a dog carries around its fleas—and still they wonder why others shun them.

When we begin to sympathize with ourselves, or feel sorry for ourselves, then look out. The end is near. All the whining, criticizing and complaining in the world will not save us.

Each of us seems to feel that he, alone, in this great world, is unhappy and unfortunate. Some get satisfaction out of thinking this. Few know the bitterness of being crippled, deaf or blind. They are too busy whining. We don't realize that unhappiness is a part of life. It's one of the penalties for living. So we must take the bad with the good.

Certainly every one has his share of troubles. But there is a much bigger man in each of us than we realize. I believe the most useful one, and perhaps the happiest, is he who moves steadily, persistently, everlastingly toward his goal. He is unmindful of obstacles and discouragements. He doesn't always see his goal in sight. But, like Columbus, he refuses to turn back.

Day after day, Columbus wrote in his log: "This day we sailed west because it was our course." He wrote this daily because there was nothing to do but sail west. He kept on despite discouragements, suffering, and threats of his sailors to put him in chains. Nothing stopped him.

George Washington refused to quit at Valley Forge. Despite misery and grief on all sides, he kept on. He saw "Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness"—and nothing stopped him.

So don't despair. Drudgeries and pangs are a part of life. So is unhappiness. Setbacks, worries and pains come to all. Every one has them. The past cannot be changed. All our mistakes, our follies and heartaches—all are behind us, gone into what we call the dead past. So let the dead bury the dead.

No one knows what's ahead. It's almost useless to guess. Most of us will do about the best we know how. We will live on, hope and dream, love and strive. That's the game of life. It's a hard game—but we will keep at it. So no matter what your condition, just remember this: We CAN do what we ought to do. We CAN be what we ought to be—if we make up our minds and stick to our highest hopes. And refuse to quit.

H. H. Roach

Union Wizard of Weird Film Effects

MILLIONS of movie fans associate Boris Karloff and Warner Oland with the horrific figure of Dr. Fu Manchu. But Fu Manchu, especially in the last opus of Sax Rohmer, just could not have materialized on the screen without the aid of Kenneth Strickfadden, member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. In fact, in the more exciting moments, Strickfadden—doubling for Karloff—is Fu Manchu, and thereby hangs a tale. In contriving the weird electrical effects this member was knocked unconscious by a tremendous surge of electrical energy, and was saved only by one of those lenient freaks of electricity—more amazing than those invented by the young electrician.

In addition to being the screen's foremost inventor of horror devices, Strickfadden is known as a union man of undeviating loyalty. A. P. Speede, business manager of L. U. No. 40, Hollywood, says of him:

"Local No. 40 has a number of loyal members of the same type as Kenneth and there is no doubt with this calibre of men through the Brotherhood, the I. B. E. W. will go through this period of depression and emerge a stronger and more united organization."

John Scott, in the Los Angeles Times, reports:

He started his movie career by producing a realistic sound of an electric chair snuffing out its victim's life; he continued it by blowing up a tree with lightning; followed this with a machine which revived a man dead a thousand years; an apparatus which instilled life into the monster in "Frankenstein," the "Chandu" death ray machine capable of destroying the entire world, and finally the lightning-tipped fingers of Dr. Fu Manchu.

If Kenneth Strickfadden's diabolical machinery were real instead of movie props, he would be the most powerful man in the universe. As it is, the technician who designs weird apparatus for the horror stories of the movies as a side line is a soft-spoken individual, quietly working away at the Fox studios in the sound department, and occasionally taking his strange looking cosmic ray diffusers, Alpha Gamma converters, rotary spark gaps and such to other studios to create special effects.

Strickfadden is not a learned scientist. X is just X to him since he doesn't talk in terms of mathematics. But he knows electricity backward, started fooling around with it in 1914, when he rigged up a radio set long before they were deemed practical for home use.

Some day he is going to make his avocation his life work. Right now his regular job as expert sound man comes in handy.

"You know," he remarked the other day, "I've designed and built a lot of

Fu Manchu's magic fingers work of Kenneth Strickfadden, loyal member of L. U. No. 40, Hollywood. Called diabolic genius of screen by Los Angeles paper. Work gaining wide recognition.

apparatus for these horror pictures and made quite a bit of pin money out of it, but I don't like that type of film at all. Seems to me the people who go to theaters are fed up on it. I saw a picture the other night—all about a poor Italian man who adopted a little crippled child—it was a swell show and people came out of the theatre satisfied."

Yet nights find Strickfadden, the electrical genius, working away in his steel-walled laboratory down in Santa Monica, creating machines which cause the casual spectator to shudder as they throw out crackling, bluish streaks of electricity.

Strickfadden had a narrow escape recently. He smiled as he described it but shrugged his shoulders a bit uneasily as he admitted, "I thought I was a goner."

Nearly Snuffed Out

It seems he was doubling for Karloff in "The Mask of Dr. Fu Manchu" at M.-G.-M., in the scene where lightning flashes from the finger tips of the diabolical oriental character. Strickfadden had a wire running up from the floor

inside his shirt and into copper stalls fastened to his fingers. He was to carry a charge of 1,500,000 volts. Twice it worked fine; the third time a punctured electric cable running along the floor to a machine almost caused his demise from this earth. There was a blinding flash, accompanied by a hammer like blow which spun Strickfadden six feet into the air and landed him on his back unconscious.

"I've taken shocks before," he said a bit ruefully, "but never one like that. The only outward effect I suffered was a badly blistered big toe, but believe me, boy, I was lucky."

He further explained that 1,500 volts is sufficient to electrocute a man if the amperage is high enough. Imagine 1,500,000 volts? Personally, I'll take vanilla.

When Strickfadden gets a commission to build his electric apparatus, he socks the studio a heavy charge for designing and building. Then he cuts the price down on the rental. "In this case it's the original cost," he explained. He builds all his equipment himself down at his laboratory.

"I try to make the machines as authentic as possible," he explained. "There's no sense of just throwing a lot of condensers, spark gaps and such together, because there are a lot of movie fans who know their electricity."

Out of Strickfadden's brain-children have come some real discoveries, one a revolving air-blown disc which produces a note with very few overtones. It's about as pure a note as is possible to get, he says, sounding like a combina-

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Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

Only an Electrical Wizard Can Produce the Electrical Fingers of Fu Manchu.

"Slowly Starving Nearly Half of Population"

"**T**RANSFORM capitalism, or else —." This is the burden of the warning given by the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled in Cincinnati, to those directing the affairs of finance and industry in the United States. The warning is no mere plaintive cry, but a factual, highly documented indictment of the established order, citing time, place, figures, calling spades, spades, an economic platform, which is regarded by economists and other informed persons as the best analysis of the causes of the depression yet made. It states the horrors of unemployment in graphic human terms, and

A. F. of L. indicts economic order. Brings strongest condemnation of reactionary capitalism ever formulated. Issues solemn warning. Delegates sit at Cincinnati with grim determination.

Families are burdened with debts which will last long after depression is over, millions are driven into dependency. Skills for work are lost and even the desire to work; many will never again

be able to earn their living. People cannot go on for two or more years without work or income and keep normal. The futility of it destroys their self-respect. Resentment and despair may replace that fine spirit of independence and responsibility which has characterized our people. In short, millions are losing the capacity to live constructively and contribute in a creative way to our national life.

"That we should allow this national deterioration when we have in our farms and industries a wealth of resources to supply every need, is sheer stupidity. Our productive capacity has not failed, but our planning to use and distribute the product. If as a nation we are alive to the problem and turn our combined intelligence to meet it, as we turned

United States (slightly over \$40,000,000,000 to date). Although living costs have declined somewhat the relief afforded by lower prices has been slight compared to total losses. * * *

"During the first year of depression, dividend payments actually increased 5 per cent while wage and salary payments declined 15 per cent. Each year from 1924 to 1930 more than \$5,000,000,000 has been paid by industry in dividends to stockholders and in 1930 dividends exceeded \$8,500,000,000. * * *

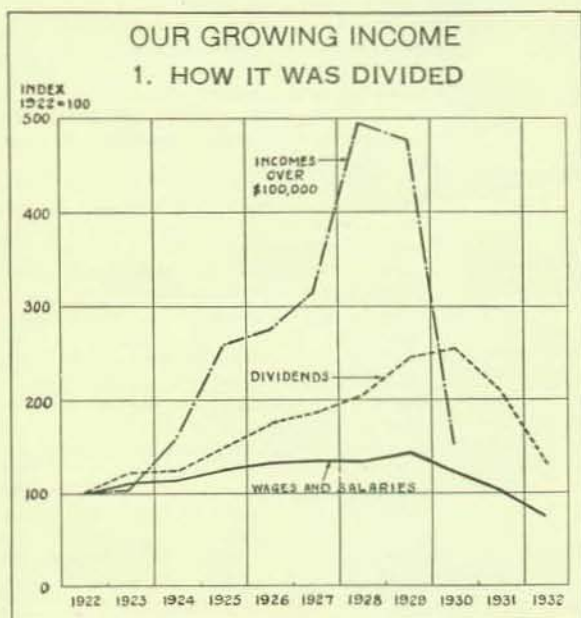
"Payment of huge sums in dividends helped to swell the incomes of the very rich. Only a small portion of the dividends paid in this country go to families of moderate income. In 1929 86.5 per cent of all dividends were paid to persons who had an investment of at least \$100,000. Other factors also piled up income for the wealthy—speculation on the stock exchange, and bonuses, fees, special privileges given by industry to those it favors.

"Thus, while workers' income increased by only 45.5 per cent from 1922 to 1929, incomes over \$100,000 increased 389.3 per cent. In 1929, when some 20,000,000 of our citizens were living below minimum standards for health and efficiency, 14,800 persons received incomes of more than \$100,000 and 513 received \$1,000,000 each."

The havoc wrought by this congestion of incomes is clearly told.

"Since a man who has over \$100,000 income cannot possibly spend it all for the necessities of living, he reinvests a large portion. Piling up riches, therefore, greatly increased the volume of money available for investment in industry. New corporate capital issues—that is, stocks and bonds issued to furnish capital to industry—increased rapidly and much of this new capital went

(Continued on page 612)



leaves no room for doubt that American labor leaders are mobilized against continuance of policies which worked the disaster of 1929.

The causes of the depression are summed up.

"The wealth created by industry was so distributed that new capital increased 213 per cent, industrial surplus used for speculation increased 515 per cent, while wages and salaries increased only 45.5 per cent. Producing capacity was increased beyond the capacity of consumers to buy; speculation became more profitable than normal business activity."

The indictment is made.

"Could there be a more serious indictment of our present economic order? We are denying one-third of our wage and small salaried workers the right to work; we are slowly starving nearly half our population.

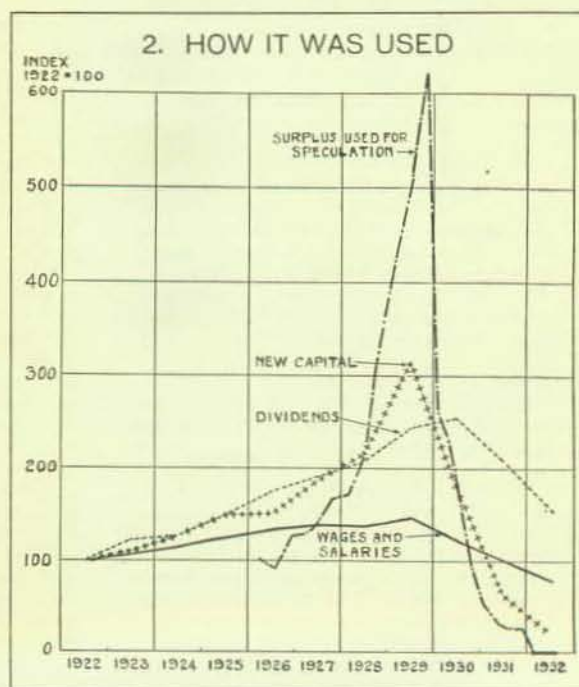
"Because the effects of unemployment are lived out silently, in millions of homes, our nation is not yet fully conscious of its significance or its influence on our future. Slow starvation means that gradually physical vitality is being sapped, anxiety and despair are creating a spirit of suspicion, fear and rebellion.

every resource to win the World War, we can check this wholesale destruction of human personalities. Our energies must be re-directed to restore sanity and balance in economic life."

The case is amplified.

"Due to unemployment and wage reductions, workers' income at present is scarcely more than half that of 1929; their loss this year alone will probably be at least \$25,000,000,000. By the end of its third year the depression will have cost workers more than \$48,000,000,000 in wage and salary losses alone.

"Unquestionably, workers have borne the brunt of depression. Their loss is far greater than that of any other group, far more devastating in its consequences. This \$48,000,000,000 of lost income exceeds the entire cost of the World War to the



F. D. Roosevelt: Modernist in Economics

THE election tumult, shouting and recriminations, have died away. On sober second thought the American people are beginning to examine the speeches of President-elect Franklin Delano Roosevelt in the light of the needs of the American nation and his coming administration. Not even the pressing problems of the present Congress have taken the limelight off the President-elect. Examination of the 30 or more principal addresses of the new national leader reveals a compact clear-cut economic point of view.

Mr. Roosevelt announced in the beginning that he was going to be frank and honest. He therefore touched the major problems of the nation with clarity and fearlessness. The economic philosophy that emerged comes close to those principles which have been urged by labor, liberals, and the new economists.

The old economy rested upon the idea that production was the be-all and end-all of the business system. Men who borrowed money to build factories, bankers who financed them were looked upon as vital cogs in the nation's on-going machine, important enough to be called public servants. Mr. Roosevelt reversed this point of view, and stressed the fact that what we need now is to move out upon a national economy based upon distributivism and purchasing power. In one of his addresses he called the man who builds the unnecessary factory a social menace. Closely related to this idea that the new national economy must be one of consumption is the second tenet of his position—namely, that there must be a re-distribution of income and a rapidly increased and socially maintained purchasing power for the masses. This can only be brought about by national economic planning.

Mr. Roosevelt himself quite sincerely looked upon his drive for a new national economy as something new. In Detroit, October 2, he said:

"One of them—one of these old philosophies—is the philosophy of those who would 'let things alone'. And the other, the philosophy that strives for something new—something that the human race has never attained yet; but something which I believe the human race can attain, and will attain—social justice, through social action."

It was in Atlanta, Ga., that he made his most direct statement in regard to the need of an equitable distribution of national income:

"I believe that we are on the threshold of a fundamental change in our popular economic thought, that in the future we are going to think less about the producer and more about the consumer. Do what we may have to do to inject life into our ailing economic order, we cannot make it endure for long unless we can bring about a wiser, more equitable distribution of the national income."

President-elect expresses views of labor in his discussion of causes, and ills of, and remedies for deplorable economic conditions.

Again at Detroit, on October 2, he said:

"Economists now call attention to the fact that the present distribution of wealth and income, which is so unbrotherly in the light of Christian ethics, is also unscientific in that it does not furnish purchasing power to the masses to balance consumption and production in our machine age."

Mr. Roosevelt hardly let an occasion go by without hammering home the necessity for restored purchasing power. In Atlanta, on October 24, he declared:

"I, on the other hand, am saying over and over that I believe that we can restore prosperity here in this country by re-establishing the purchasing power of half of the people of the country, that when this gigantic market of 50,000,000 people is able to purchase goods, industry will start to turn, and the millions of men and women now walking the streets will be employed."

"I am, moreover, enough of an American to believe that such a restoration of prosperity in this country will do more to effectuate world recovery than all of the promotional schemes of lending money to backward and crippled countries could do in generations. In this respect, I am for America first."

In St. Paul, on April 18, he stressed this necessity again:

"I am pleading for a policy broad enough to include every part of our economic structure, a policy that seeks to help all simultaneously, that shows an understanding of the fact that there are millions of our people who cannot be helped by merely helping their employers, because they are not employees in the strict sense of the word—the farmers, the small business man, the professional people."

"Help for them means a greater consumption, not of luxuries, but of the necessities of life, and this means more factory wheels turning in the cities, more employment for the strictly industrial population, for the railroad workers and for the distributors. That kind of buying power makes itself felt more quickly than any other."

"Not only among the sections of this country, but among its economic units and the various groups in these units there must be common participation, planned on the basis of a shared common life, the low as well as the high. In much of our present plans there is too much disposition to mistake the part for the whole, the head for the body. I plead not for class control, but for a true concert of interests."

Again in Boston, October 31, he said:

"Moreover, we need to give to 50,000,000 people who live directly or indirectly upon agriculture a price for their products in excess of the cost of production. That will give them the buying power to start your mills and mines to work, to supply their needs. They cannot buy your goods because they cannot get a fair price for their products. You are poor because they are poor."

His most clearcut utterance on economic planning was made in San Francisco on September 2. This analysis is worth examination in full:

"The unfeeling statistics of the past three decades show that the independent business man is running a losing race. Perhaps he is forced to the wall; perhaps he cannot command credit; perhaps he is 'squeezed out' in Mr. Wilson's words, by highly organized corporate competitors, as your corner grocery man can tell you."

"Recently a careful study was made of the concentration of business in the United States. It showed that our economic life was dominated by some 600-odd corporations who controlled two-thirds of American industry. Ten million small business men divided the other third."

"More striking still, it appeared that, if the process of concentration goes on at the same rate, at the end of another century we shall have all American industry controlled by a dozen corporations and run by perhaps 100 men."

"Put plainly, we are steering a steady course toward economic oligarchy, if we are not there already."

"Clearly, all this calls for a reappraisal of values. A mere builder of more industrial plants, a creator of more railroad systems, an organizer of more corporations, is as likely to be a danger as a help."

"The day of the great promoter or the financial titan, to whom we granted anything if only he would build or develop, is over. Our task now is not discovery or exploitation of natural resources or necessarily producing more goods. It is the soberer, less dramatic business of administering resources and plants already in hand, of seeking to re-establish foreign markets for our surplus production, of meeting the problem of under-consumption, of adjusting production to consumption, of distributing wealth and products more equitably, of adapting existing economic organizations to the service of the people."

Mr. Roosevelt has excoriated the selfish monopolist as a result of this philosophy of distributivism. He said at Columbus, on August 20:

"Appraising the situation in the bitter dawn of a cold morning after, what do we find?"

"We find two-thirds of American industry concentrated in a few hundred corporations, and actually managed by not more than five human individuals. We find more than half of the savings of the country invested in corporate stocks and bonds, and made the sport of the American stock market."

"We find fewer than three dozen private banking houses, and stockselling adjuncts of commercial banks, directing the flow of American capital.

"In other words, we find concentrated economic power in a few hands, the precise opposite of the individualism of which the President speaks.

"We find a great part of our working population with no chance of earning a living except by grace of this concentrated industrial machine; and we find that millions and millions of Americans are out of work, throwing upon the already burdened government the necessity of relief."

He sees the plight of the farmer and working man clearly. He said at St. Louis on October 21:

"I have spoken of human rights and of social justice and tonight, in the confident spirit that the present temper of the country affords me, I am going to talk with you about a form of property right which has a direct bearing on our present and future enjoyment of life.

"You and I know that many millions of Americans have some kind of an interest in some form of property. From the point of view of the average citizen this interest in property takes the form of bank deposits, of trust funds, of insurance policies, or of land or security ownership.

"In addition to individuals, thousands upon thousands of institutions created for the public good have similar interests—the churches, the hospitals, the relief funds, the schools and colleges and other non-profit making organizations of many kinds.

"Most of the property of these individuals and of these institutions is invested in some form of long-term security."

He has great confidence in the industrial plant built up under the old regime. He gives that plant due credit for its productive capacity:

"It is well within the inventive capacity of man, who has built up this great social and economic machine capable of satisfying the wants of all, to insure that all who are willing and able to work receive from it at least the necessities of life. In such a system the reward for a day's work will have to be greater, on the average, than it has been, and the reward to capital, especially capital which is speculative, will have to be less."

As a result of this total point of view, Mr. Roosevelt has built up a definite attitude toward public utilities. He says:

"It is a simple, clear fact that for centuries the principle of the regulation of public utilities has been a component part of the common law, and that concentrated in its simplest terms, this control has involved two very simple mandates; first, that the service itself should be adequate to the needs of the public, and secondly that the



FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT
President-Elect.

price charged should be reasonable to the extent that it provides a reasonable return on the actual cash wisely and necessarily invested in the property.

"I have stated the principle and the purpose of the principle which underlie government regulation of public utilities. Every court has recognized the principle, and it is only in the application of the principle that we have gone astray. The great problem today is how we shall return to a simple, clearcut carrying out of the purpose of the common law. * * *

"My very definite plan has been to invite private capital to contract with the state to do this transmitting and distribution on these entirely proper and reasonable terms. But at that point it became necessary to provide an alternative in the event that private capital was unwilling to undertake transmission and distribution on terms involving only a reasonable profit to that private capital.

"I said in my message to the legislature that time: 'Are the business men of this state willing to transmit and distribute this latent water power on a fair return on their investment? If they are satisfied, here is their opportunity. If not, then the state may have to go into the transmission business itself.'"

There is no doubt that it is this modern economic point of view that has given rise to the assertion that Mr. Roosevelt is a radical. He grounds his

philosophy, however, in what might be called the old-fashioned American liberalism:

"As I see it, the object of government is the welfare of the people. The liberty of people to carry on their business should not be abridged unless the larger interests of the many are concerned. The interests of the few must yield. It is the purpose of government to see not only that the legitimate interests of the few are protected but that the welfare and rights of the many are conserved. These are the principles which we must remember in any consideration of this question. This, I take it, is sound government—not politics. These are the essential basic conditions under which government can be of service."

There is little doubt that the American people voted for a new economic deal. There is little doubt that President-elect Roosevelt set forth in outline the substance of such a new economic deal. Whether he will be successful in putting it into practice will depend upon many factors, chief of which will be his ability to keep in contact with the great masses of American people to which he appealed, and to out-manuever the selfish banking interests which have already begun to try to temper his liberalism with their selfish commercial spirit.

An American Family

A book that is in great demand in the United States by historical societies and libraries is "The American Family", by Charles Francis Nesbit. This book has interest for readers of this JOURNAL, inasmuch as Mr. Nesbit has been actuary for the Electrical Workers Benefit Association since its inception.

Mr. Nesbit was federal insurance commissioner under Woodrow Wilson. He has devoted his life to insurance, always with a keen interest in insurance for forgotten men. The book is a history of the Nesbit family and contains much vivid incident of the early life of American pioneers. This book shows why Mr. Nesbit has never lost his interest in working people. He comes from working stock. He says: "Grandfather himself was a very capable carpenter. As a boy I can remember he had on the farm in Missouri his kit of tools for shoemaking. He half-soled and patched the shoes for all the children and frequently did work for the neighbors which he never charged for."

Mr. Nesbit tells how he himself came under the spell of Henry George, the single tax prophet, and espoused his social philosophy.

Restore the government once more (through the ballot box) to the hearts and affections of men by making it express, as it was intended to do, the highest spirit of justice and liberty.—Lincoln.

Now for a Radicalism Which Fits America

ONE of the strongest indictments leveled against socialism by conservatives of the United States has been that it is a foreign product. In contradiction of this assertion socialists have claimed, the economic set-up, with its attendant evils and injustices in America, merely parallels the same condition in all capitalist countries. Yet despite this counter-assertion, socialism has not spread in the United States during a period of 50 years of agitation. A vote for the socialist candidate for president this year may be regarded as an indication of a profound change in sentiment, but it may not be regarded as widespread endorsement of socialist tenets.

The mere fact that any political or economic conception is or is not a foreign product does not condemn it. In a very real sense the American republic is a foreign product, derived from England, Holland and France. Whether a solution proposed for economic evils actually meets the need is the real question. Now comes forward a group of engineers gathered together under the rather strange but fascinating term, technocracy, who contend that a new radical system of society must be forged in the United States if we are to be successful in meeting the problems of unemployment, of feeding, clothing and sheltering the millions of inhabitants. Technocracy is obviously a word coined out of two common American words, technology and democracy. Technocracy means the rule of technicians, the dream of the great American economist, Thorstein Veblen, persecuted during the war for his caustic comments on the economic system, now revered and honored by those who know. It is the contention of the technocrats that bolshevism, socialism and capitalism do not offer a program for America. The solution must go deeper. America must build an economic system, so they say, which eliminates the present price system.

Mechanized Production Great

The readers of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL will not be surprised or confused by the principles brought forward by this group of engineers, now associated with the department of industrial engineering at Columbia University. For more than seven years this JOURNAL has hammered away on the basis that the far-reaching revolution in production methods had changed and was changing our whole civilization.

We first heard of technocracy through an engineer in Berkeley, Calif., William H. Smyth. Mr. Smyth wrote the JOURNAL many months ago calling attention to technocracy and sending us a summary of articles that he had published as early as 1919 in *Industrial Management* of New York. In this series of articles Mr. Smyth said:

"In the rough, democracy is the rule of the mob, the rule of the masses, the

Technocracy seeks to fuse dreamy democracy with strong root of technological achievement. Engineers begin agitation for revolutionary change dictated by menacing need. Believes collapse possible. Neither bolshevism, socialism, nor capitalism offer program.

rule of the majority—the rule of unintelligence. But even so, it is better than any form of governmental control based on self-interest—not excepting 'beneficent autocracy'.

"Humanly bad and socially inefficient as it may be, and has been, democracy alone encloses and fosters the living germ of freedom—self-government.

"But during the scant two years we were at war no ordinary or accepted definition of democracy could make that term descriptive of the United States. Indeed, under the life-threatening stress of a world war our great but chaotic nation—in self-preservation—ceased to be a democracy!

"In our remarkable war transformation, we certainly did not become an autocracy; even less so a plutocracy; and least of all a theocracy. In fact, during this thrillingly interesting time, the United States developed into a form of 'government' for which there is no precedent in human experience.

"For this unique experiment in rationalized industrial democracy I have coined the term 'technocracy'—scientific reorganization of national energy and resources, co-ordinating industrial democracy to effect the will of the people."

Unselfish Science Should Rule

Other searching pieces of analysis appeared in Mr. Smyth's work as follows:

"Technocracy implies scientific reorganization of national energy and resources co-ordinating industrial democracy to effect the will of the people. * * *

"Should the selfish cunning of finance or unselfish science and technology manage industrial democracy? * * *

"Every new truth passes through three stages: First men say it is obviously false, then they grudgingly accept it, and last deny they have ever questioned but have constantly preached it."

A history of technocracy is interesting as explained in the first article in the New Outlook for November, 1932, by Wayne W. Parrish. According to Mr. Parrish, the leading spirit in technocracy is Howard Scott, an engineer for the Muscle Shoals Project. The original group of technocracy formed about 1920 included Charles P. Steinmetz, now deceased; Bassett Jones, electrical engineer; Mr. Veblen; Frederick Lee Ackerman, architect; and Dr. Richard Tolman, of the California Institute of

Technology. When these engineers began their work about 1920, predicting disaster for our economic system, and demanding a 10-year plan for America, they were received with great coldness. The speculative orgy was at its height. Speculative bankers were in control and any one, even engineers and economists, who dared to criticize the system was looked upon as a clown, an interloper, a foreign product, or a dangerous citizen. In this regard the Outlook says:

"A decade ago it was heresy to criticize adversely the industrial outlook for America. Only bolsheviks and reds of the lowest order would think of throwing cold water on our plans for unlimited expansion. Criticism, no matter how scientific, was traitorous. In such an atmosphere technocracy's views were greeted with apathy when it attempted to inject a sane voice into public discussion. After much discouragement it finally burrowed itself under cover, kept quiet, and continued to develop its far-reaching research. Now, in the midst of a steady decline on every hand, the demand for its data has become immense."

Rather Gloomy Outlook

The opinions of these engineers do not make pleasant reading for professional optimists. The go-getter and the ballyhoo artist will find little food for joyous predictions in these strictures of the technicians.

"The United States is much nearer a complete industrial collapse as a result of the events of the last three years than the vast majority of its citizens realize. * * *

"As we view these facts we can not fail to note that as the nation improves we come nearer and nearer to the elimination of all human employment. * * *

"It's after sober scientific review of facts that our engineers report that we are faced with the threat of national bankruptcy and general chaos within 18 months."

Mr. Parrish goes on interpreting technocracy in terms of technology. He says:

"Our civilization is extremely dependent on the smooth functioning of our high speed mechanism. If the flow of physical energy ceased (no coal, no oil, no water power) our civilization would collapse and we would starve to death in 20 days or thereabouts. At least 90 per cent of the nation's population would be rendered helpless. What would happen in a typical town of 10,000 persons in the United States is easy enough to imagine. The average town could burn in seven hours without a water supply; transportation and communications would be completely disrupted; sewage systems would break down, and the supply of meats and other foods would be gone within a week. New York would be on fire in three hours without a water supply. It has fresh vegetables on hand for 48 hours and other food for a few days longer. Traffic jams would make movement of people impossible. Disease

would be rampant with no means of treatment.

"Obviously, anything so important to our existence should be operated with the greatest care. But we have been attempting to operate the delicate controls of a high-powered energy civilization with methods that were crude enough in the ox-cart days when almost every home was self-sufficient and independent. Twenty per cent of our population is already made helpless by unemployment. How much farther in our decline (and our decline has not once halted since 1929) will we have to go before our machine begins to fall to pieces? This is the question which technocracy poses for us."

Assaults Price System

It may be that technocracy will prove the greatest assault on the gold standard ever devised. This assault on the gold standard becomes an assault on all existing economic mechanisms and all theories hitherto presented for their improvement, including Russian Bolshevism.

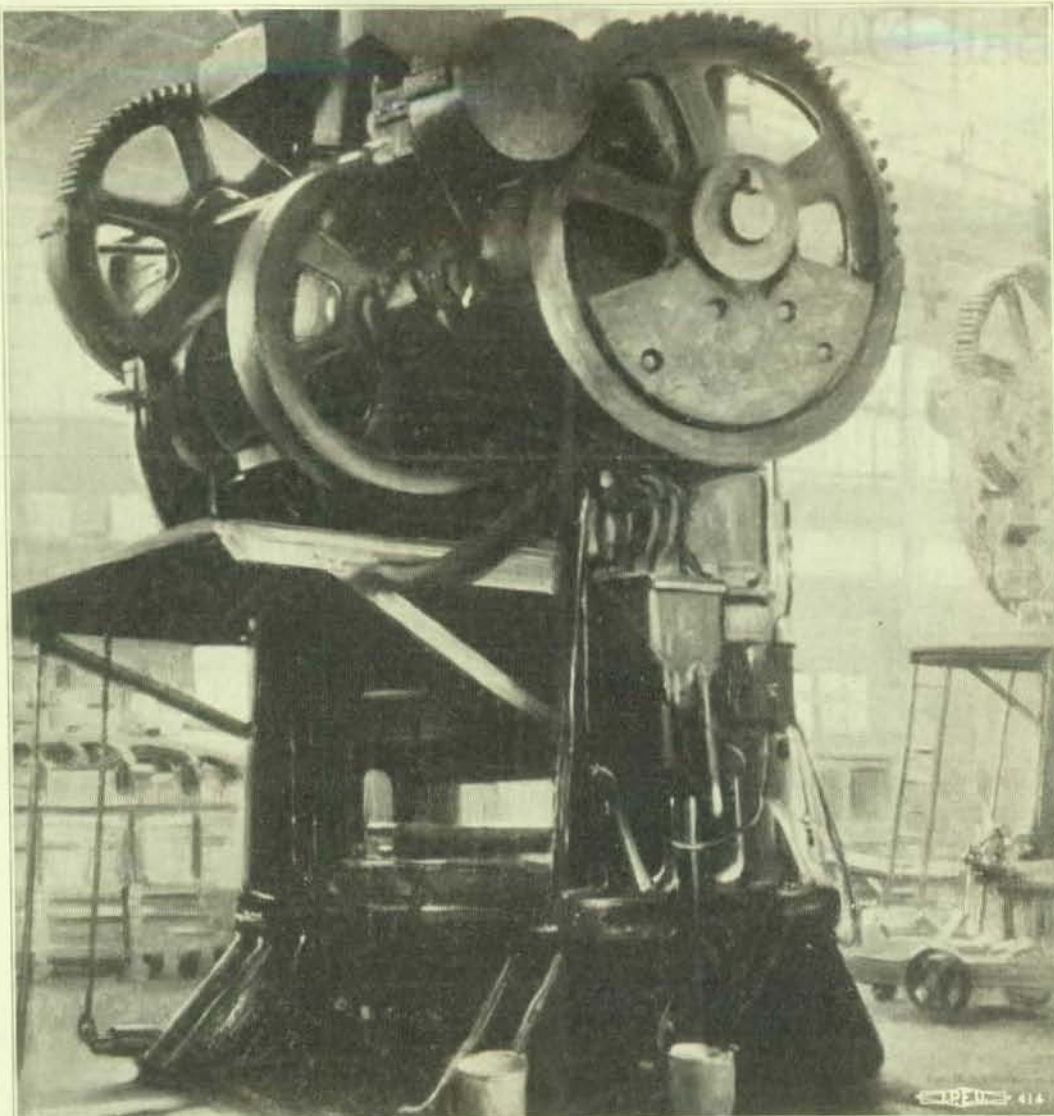
The engineers define the price system as follows:

"When in the process of social evolution all goods come to be evaluated in terms of some one commodity, be it wheat, wampum, dogs' teeth, paper or gold, the amount of this commodity exchangeable for one unit of any other commodity is said to be the price of the latter. Any social system using such a basis of exchange we shall call the price system."

Their interpreter, Mr. Parrish, adds:

"No social state of history has operated on other than a price system, present-day Russia being no exception. It must be remembered that all modern industry has been operating under this ancient price system, and that if it operates successfully it must make a monetary profit. But if industry is to make a profit under conditions of competition and the continuous development of improved processes, it must continually cut down the costs of production, and it has been found that the best way of reducing these internal costs of production is by means of large scale quantity output with processes as automatic as can be devised. Thus, under the price system, the requirement to cut internal costs to the minimum results in increasing mechanization and a tendency toward ever-decreasing man hours of employment."

Because technological advancement in the past 12 years has definitely shattered all social theory from that of the ancient Greeks through Karl Marx up to Veblen, the technocrats assert that two hitherto accepted economic principles must go by



Beneker

MEN ARE FIGHTING A LOSING BATTLE TO DATE AGAINST PROFIT-CONTROLLED MACHINES

the board: First, that the desires of the citizens of any organized society are unlimited; and second, that the greater the number of men at work, the more wealth tends to increase. These are now passé. Technocracy enables its friends to make caustic comment at the expense of America's present floundering.

"We have been doing a lot of talking about 'mastering the machine' but the bare truth in the matter of doing work is that the machine has man licked so long as he attempts to operate it under the present methods of price. In the light of these facts it seems apparent that only a radical change of immense proportions can pull us out of the mire."

"The 'share work' program now being promoted in industry needs little comment. It is sterile of all logic or sense. The total amount of work remains the same. One pie is merely cut into eight pieces instead of four. What happens to the income of the individual? If the individual who is fortunate enough to be working for \$50 a week 'shares' his work so that he gets \$40 a week, his standard of living must necessarily drop because of the \$10 reduction. Sharing will certainly not increase the purchasing power, and industry cannot move

until the purchasing power is raised. Then, too, remember that very few plants are working anywhere near full time, and the fact that many plants are carrying men on the payrolls without being able to use them in the plants."

Technocracy implies economic planning, these engineers assert, not on merely an industrial scale or even a national scale but on a continental scale.

We have heard enough to indicate something of the nature of this rising planet of economic theory. Every labor man will watch it with deep interest.

The leading savages supported head-hunting. The leading barbarians supported barbarism. The nobles and the kings supported feudalism. But such civilization as we now have is due to the fact that, one after another, savagery, barbarism and feudalism were banished from our part of the world. Moreover, they were banished not by the leaders—they were banished by the people who refused longer to be led by such leaders. They were banished and the world was made better by lowly men who, to the marrow of their bones, felt that the things the wise men endorsed were evils of the vilest sort.—Allan Benson.

Bell Decreases Payroll, Boosts Fixed Charges

THE case against the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, important subsidiary of the A. T. and T., fought by Wycliffe C. Marshall for the Boston Central Labor Union, continues to attract wide interest throughout the U. S. We give summary of last principal hearings.

Reports By Eyewitness of Two Hearings On Massachusetts Telephone Rates: 25th and 26th Hearings

Twenty-fifth day of the Massachusetts telephone case, Nos. 4080 and 4125. Complaint of Boston Central Labor Union and other petitioning customers against the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company of New York and associated companies.

State House, Boston, Mass.,
Dept. of Public Utilities,
September 27, 1932.

Appearances:

For Boston Central Labor Union
and other customers: Wycliffe C.
Marshall.

For the telephone company: George
R. Grant.

Exhibits introduced in evidence, Nos. 568 to 599, inclusive, covered the following subjects: Maintenance of plant figures; distribution system of the telephone company; company's weekly payroll; Massachusetts Department of Labor & Industries—reports on manufacturing, wholesale, retail, and public utility activities in Massachusetts; gross profit in principal industries of Massachusetts compared with that of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. of New York; growth in fixed capital.

In 1916, the New England company spent \$4.86 per average number of stations for maintenance and \$8.49 for depreciation, it was testified. In 1931, the respective figures were \$10.70 and \$9.85, with a steady increase year by year. Mr. Marshall claimed that the reason for this increase was overinvestment in plant.

Mr. Marshall compared the weekly payroll, depreciation, dividends, and interest charges as follows: In 1931, the weekly payroll totaled \$695,549, while in 1922 it amounted to \$575,776; weekly fixed charges for 1931 were \$541,478, and for 1922, \$250,304; total weekly charges amounted to \$1,237,027 in 1931 and \$826,080 in 1922. Total of all weekly expenses, including fixed charges, amounted to \$1,285,070 in 1931.

In the four foregoing groups are nearly all the important operating expenses of the company; expenses over which the company has more or less control, it was stated.

Mr. Marshall desired the commission to have the exhibit of the payroll and fixed charges before it when it makes the rate decision, because the commission will then know what elements a rate cut may affect. A revision of rates

Labor item shrinks, but dividends on overbuilt plant go up. Some preferred wage groups. Cost of dial telephones revealed. Great case goes forward in Boston.

downward should not necessarily affect labor because of the company's overinvestment in plant and unjustified high fixed charges, it was claimed.

Weekly charges for payroll, depreciation, dividends, and interest per company station during the period from

1922 to 1932 increased in total from 89 cents to 98 cents as follows:

Year	Payroll	Fixed Charges	Total
1922	\$.62	\$.27	\$.89
1926	.58	.39	.97
1931	.55	.43	.98

Wage Item Drops

There is not only an increase in the total cost of running the company's business, it was pointed out, but the fixed charges are increasing greatly in spite of a cut in the labor item. During the period, 1922 to 1931 inclusive, fixed charges increased 16 cents per station weekly or annually, \$10,525,790; while the payroll decreased seven cents or \$4,605,033 annually, with a net increase

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BOWDOIN BUILDING, BOSTON

The Plant of the Bell System Is Made up of Handsome Modern Buildings. Has it been Overbuilt?

"Inheritance" Is Novel Justly Praised

ONE day the Master of the Mill found a woman waiting for him in his office. She had brought a little boy with her and was begging for a job for the child. The woman proved to be the mill owner's former sweetheart and later he learned the boy was his son. The boy limped and when asked what was the matter with his leg, he told his father it was because he went into the mill to work too early.

This incident from "Inheritance," the best-selling novel by Phyllis Bentley, an English woman, gives something of the dramatic quality of this best of industrial novels. All of the rich comment upon industrial life, the relationships between masters and men grows out of incident and fits naturally into character, without the reader ever suspecting that the author is dealing with anything but human beings, clear-cut characterizations, of actual folk, living their lives out in the shadow of the ages in this English valley.

The two strains in the family of the Mill Master as suggested by the incident of the illegitimate son run through the long novel like two majestic parallel streams never destined to blend. Here is a novel of the eternal warfare between capital and labor, made more pointed and human by the fact that the warfare is carried on by two branches of the same family having the same characteristics and the same powerful faults and virtues.

The family novel has long been a favorite with English novelists. Galsworthy has made it tremendously significant in his Forsythe Saga. Arnold Bennett has used it in his Five Town Series, but it has remained for Phyllis Bentley to show how class antagonism can tear asunder every other human relation including blood relationships in industrial warfare that is more persistent and more terrifying than civil war. "Inheritance" moves through six generations over a period of 120 years, in perspective as real as a genealogical table.

Throughout the book you feel the complete competency of the author. This is no mere essay in journalism. Unlike so many American novels, we feel that "Inheritance" arises out of the deep and lasting experience of the author itself. She knows her textile manufacturers, and she knows the working men, women and children in the mills; and she knows the English countryside thoroughly. There is, too, about her book a kind of warm remoteness that few authors possess. You feel the complete justice of the author in every situation and to every character. "Inheritance" can in no sense be called a novel of propaganda, and yet the justice in the demands of mill workers is completely and honestly presented.

We quote two bits between the two brothers—central characters of the book—one the mill owner and the other the half-brother, defender of the workers,

At last a labor novel clothed in warm human tones—yet solid, sturdy and sound as to substance, content, and philosophy.

mentioned in the first paragraph of this review:

"I deprecate violence of any kind, the whole bent of my nature is against it," went on Joth very earnestly. "I regret most deeply the shocking scenes of violence which took place in the West Rid-



Phyllis Bentley
She Writes Brilliant Novel of Machines and Men.

ing last week, and I shall say so, publicly and in writing, with all the force of which I am capable, at every opportunity."

"Oh, don't make a speech at me," growled Brigg, "I'm not a meeting."

"But," continued Jonathan emphatically, "but, Brigg, I ask you to consider very seriously your own responsibility in this affair."

"Mine?" cried Brigg.

"Yes, yours," said Jonathan. "Who made those men ragged and hungry? Who drove them to desperation from witnessing the sufferings of their little ones? Who kept their wages so low that they were always on the verge of starvation? Who deprived them of the hours of leisure in which they might have gained some education, learned some principles which would have restrained them from their deplorable violence?"

"Nay, don't ask me," said Brigg, giggling as he always did when Joth speechified.

"The manufacturers!" cried Jonathan, his eyes aflame. "You and father, Brigg, are as much morally responsible for last week's excesses as those starving men."

* * *

"Since you wish to quarrel, Brigg," said Jonathan, very pale about the mouth, but firm and composed: "I own to you that I shall be happier dissociated from Syke Mill. I'm not comfortable working in a place where the welfare of those employed is entirely subordinate to the employer's profits. In my opinion machines are less valuable than men." * * *

"Oh, so that's what you think of me, is it?" said Brigg furiously, thrusting his crimson face into his brother's pale one. "Well, since we're handing out compliments, I'll tell you what I think of you. I shall be happier dissociated"—(he stumbled purposely and ironically over this word)—"dissociated from a man who knows nothing whatever about one of the finest manufactures in the world and is proud of knowing nothing, who only understands silly papers, and who goes careering up and down the country in company with a lot of self-seeking, loose-living, ungrateful, low-class idlers who want to ruin England. You and your Oastler! In the Fleet for debt! It's not respectable. I'm ashamed to have it known that I've a brother who visits him—I bet you did visit him when you were in London, didn't you Joth?"

"I had that honor," replied Jonathan coldly.

"Traitor!" shouted Brigg.

"No one can accuse me of treachery," cried Jonathan, stung.

"You're a traitor to your family and class," said Brigg. "I've thought so ever since you wrote that vile letter to the 'Mercury.'"

"Let me remind you that I don't belong either to your family or your class," panted Jonathan. * * *

There is, too, about Miss Bentley's work the tone of one who sees clearly the social struggle without being submerged in it. The author is well adapted to write a novel dealing with six generations because she is with the ages, rather than with the fume, ephemeral incidents of today. There is awfulness, tragedy, sadness in "Inheritance," but it is enveloped in the serenity of spirit that knows the human family goes on after all—irrespective of class struggles and civil war.

Miss Bentley is not without her personal reactions to the relations of workers to their bosses. She arrives in the end, through one of her characters, at the conviction that there should be more intelligent cooperation between men who work and men who manage for the protection of the industry as a whole. We quote:

"As one result of this, the men who are in industry are not as proud of it as they used to be; they want to make money and be comfortable if they are men, instead of wanting to make good cloth. For another, the conflict between

(Continued on page 613)

Steel House Makers Kill Fabled Goose

WHEN American workers have steady employment they can, and will, buy homes. The man who is unemployed, or whose employment is intermittent, or likely to be subject to the present-day hazards of lay-off, short-time, and wage cuts, cannot be considered a good credit risk by any person or corporation seeking to sell houses, no matter how cheaply these houses are built (or manufactured) and sold.

The credit man is the final judge of the would-be purchaser's financial stability. Very few purchasers of housing are able to pay cash for what is to them the major investment of a lifetime. In the joyous days before the crash even the hard-boiled credit man occasionally was touched with the national hysteria. His errors of optimism were rewarded with depression foreclosures. The credit man today is determined not to make the same mistakes. Many persons who would like to buy homes, who can qualify as to the down payment and other requisites, are turned down because the credit man cannot be convinced that their ability to keep up the monthly payments will be continuous through the period covered by the mortgage.

Corporations which are now seeking distributors for mass-production, fabricated houses should have asked the advice of a cold-eyed council of credit men before they proceeded so far with their highly-colored scheme. Instead of making efforts to provide more employment, in a country that suffers heavily from technological unemployment, they propose to cut off employment at the root for a large group of skilled tradesmen, whose work, though intermittent, is usually well paid.

Job-assassination for an important group of American workers, by transferring the job from the site to the factory where it can be done by machines with a few low-paid operators; transferring the money paid for skilled work of hand and tool, to the pockets of salesmen, promoters and corporation executives—this is the program of industrialized building which is intended to sell houses to wage earners!

The credit man, if he had been consulted, would have said "It won't work."

The market is there. Millions of people are living in crowded, inconvenient, ramshackle, makeshift quarters. From the unemployed carpenter of "Hooverville," who lives in a shack made of sheet tin and old boxes to the young couple who had to go home and move in with the old folks, these homeless persons would hail with a hosannah of gladness the day that made it possible for them to move to decent, modern, spacious housing of their own.

The building facilities are there. It is possible to produce better values in present day, substantial building than anything we have seen cited in factory-

It is easy to destroy source of golden eggs. Take jobs away from working men and there are no buyers of houses. Credit situation exposed.

fabricated models. Thousands of building tradesmen are eager to sharpen tools, return to work. Material men are crying for orders, prices are lower than in decades.

Auto Workers Without Machines

What is lacking is the ability to purchase. The automobile industry, to cite the greatest example of mass production, gives steady work to only a few. Most of its workers are able to find only intermittent employment, subject to lay-offs of long duration. Many of them have been totally displaced by machines. General unemployment has hit the automobile industry very hard. Cars cannot be sold to wage earners who do not earn wages. The cars are there, or could be produced very quickly; the corporations and their salesmen are eager to sell; plenty of potential customers would like new cars. But the hard-headed credit man stands between the supply and the demand.

Before the customer can buy an automobile, or a house, or any lesser merchandise, he must have either the cash in hand, or proof of his ability to pay, either in a short time or in installments covering a longer period.

Promoters of mass-production housing, who seek to wreck the earning power of skilled building tradesmen, either do not understand that they would wreck a large section of the market for all kinds of goods, including houses—or they don't care. They are blinded by greed.

Unemployment of wage earners has forced so many to default on their payments on homes that the market is flooded with foreclosure houses, for sale for whatever they will bring. Financing companies have taken staggering losses. In some cases they have allowed de-

faulting home owners to remain in their homes, because they realized the houses could not be sold and wished to avoid maintenance charges to keep an unused house from deterioration. Steady incomes would have made it possible for a very large proportion of these wage earners to keep up payments on the homes in which they had invested their savings.

The credit man really acts as a protector to the customer. He can tell the buyer what proportion of his earnings can safely be paid for housing, and from his study of the buyer's earning power, obligations, and other financial background, can form an estimate of his ability to complete the payments. A foreclosure is much more disastrous to the buyer than it is to the mortgage company and it is the credit man's earnest aim to reduce foreclosures to a minimum.

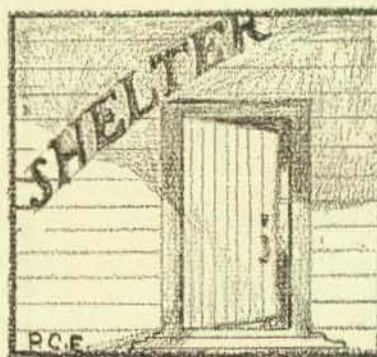
Unfortunately, the credit man deals with individual transactions. He is not empowered to remake the economic system, nor may he generally criticize financing systems, some of which are a decided detriment to residential building and home buying.

Second Mortgages Come High

A good deal of water will have to be pumped out of the financing before home building can proceed on an even keel. The second and third mortgage situation is particularly bad. This financing is usually not handled by the same company that grants the first mortgage. Second and third mortgages are not considered good risks. Excessive fees and bonuses are extracted from the home buyer for second and third mortgage money. Interest rates are charged that would make Shylock turn green with envy. The mortgage sharks are taking their pound of flesh not only from the home buyer but from the building industry, for their charges represent money that might otherwise go into actual construction, making a better house and a better investment.

It is generally true that in the case of a foreclosure and forced sale the proceeds will be sufficient to satisfy the first mortgage, representing a maximum of 60 per cent of the value of the house. If more than this is realized on the sale, the balance goes to the second mortgage holder. The third mortgage holder, if there is one, has a very slim chance indeed of realizing anything for his loan. But the home buyer, who has some equity in the deal, sometimes a substantial one, is not only out in the cold, but any other possessions he may have or any future earnings may be levied upon by means of a deficiency judgment granted by court to satisfy any unpaid balance of mortgages. His investment has no protec-

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Depression Stimulates Workers' Education

THE depression has greatly stimulated workers' education, Mrs.

Louise Leonard McLaren, director of Southern Summer School for Women Workers in Industry, reported to a recent conference held in Washington. Mrs. McLaren has been instrumental in forming a great many workers' libraries which have been sent out on request to workers' groups in southern cities where study groups have been formed touching on economic questions. So great has become the spontaneous drift toward workers' education that a group headed by Mrs. Helen Hill Miller has been formed in Washington, D. C., to provide practical ways and means in meeting the requests of workers' groups on a national scale. A summary of Mrs. McLaren's report contains interesting suggestions for workers everywhere.

It is possible in many of the larger cities, and even sometimes in smaller towns, to get worthwhile books on economic subjects from the city or college and university libraries. Even if the college is not a state institution no one should hesitate to apply for help. After all, our educational institutions are all tax exempt, because they are serving the public, and what is better than to give them a chance to render valuable service? You will find, in almost all cases, I believe, that the help will be rendered gladly.

Suggests How

It is well to ask at the outset if there is a reference librarian. If there is one, explain as clearly as possible what you are interested in. If given some material work it over and then feel free to go back again. Any good librarian is willing to devote time to a person who is really seeking to learn.

In public libraries, one cannot only feel free to ask advice, but also to suggest the purchase of books which are not too highly specialized to appeal to a group of readers. In many libraries, slips for the names of such books are available. The summer school office will gladly give you the names of books which you might ask for.

The following quotation is of later date, having been received at our office in September from a summer school student in Atlanta, Ga.

"I seem to have more trouble getting the books that I want to read in the library than anyone else. They are either out or I must pay for them. Fiction, two cents a day; non-fiction, three cents a day. If you are still sending your library 'a-traveling' I wish you would start a few of your books here. I shall be glad to pay the postage if you will send me the books.

"First of all, I should like to have Laidler: History of Social Thought; Mary B. Beard: Short History of the American Labor Movement; Autobiography of Owen D. Young; Tead and Metcalf: Personal Administration; R.

Central offices of workers education groups receive greatly increased number of requests for study material, and a great number of precise questions on economic problems. Movement under way to supply need.

W. Dunn: Company Unions; Trotsky: History of the Russian Revolution."

For several years our small circulating library has been useful, especially to girls who live in mill villages where there are no libraries or in small cities where libraries rarely contain the books they demand.

Now, it seems that even in the larger cities which have good libraries there is also an obstacle in the path of would-be readers—a charge per day for each book. To women whose time for reading is limited to the few hours after the day's work is over, a charge of two or three cents a day is prohibitive.

A Book a Week Read

For the first time we kept a record of the reading of students at the school this summer. During the six weeks, students read on an average of five books each. They listed an average of four books each which they want to read this winter. Many must depend upon our mailing them the books they want from this library, but unfortun-

ately a number of books on their "want-list" are not in this library.

For these reasons we want to build up our collection of books which circulate during the winter and which are used at the school during the summer session (supplemented by books loaned by the State Library Commissions of Georgia and North Carolina).

Of several volumes in great demand, we would like to have duplicates, notably, Ilin: "The New Russian Primer"; Hindus: "Humanity Uprooted," "Red Bread"; Tippet: "When Southern Labor Stirs"; Burke: "Call Home the Heart"; Lumpkin: "To Make My Bread." New books we would especially like to have are: McCracken: "Strike Injunctions in the New South"; Ellen Wilkinson: "Clash"; Margaret Bourke-White: "Eyes on Russia"; Trotsky: "History of the Russian Revolution"; Theodore Dreiser: "Tragic America"; Sperr and Harris: "The Black Worker"; Gompers: "Seventy Years of Life and Labor"; Douglas: "The Coming of a New Party," "The Life of John Mitchell," "The Biography of Debs."

If you wish to borrow books, send for a list of those in the circulating library. Address The Southern Summer School for Women Workers in Industry, Arnold, Md.

Lists of Plays to be Read or Produced By Dramatic Classes

Carolina Folk Plays.

In Abraham's Bosom, by Paul Green.
A Night's Lodging, By Gorki.

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Courtesy Boston Herald
St. Gaudens' Magnificent Bronze Relief to Robert Gould Shaw in Boston. This Work Was Movingly Described by Writer King in the October Electrical Workers Journal.

Child Labor Is on Increase in Dollaria

CHILD labor is on the increase. Contrary to reasoned opinion, despite widespread unemployment among adult men and women, children are being sweated by unscrupulous employers, and are sent into jobs paying but one or two dollars a week. This disconcerting description of child welfare in this country is only part of the general picture of lowered standards of life, induced by the prolonged depression, and encouraged by lazy, indifferent government policies.

With a dangerous drift of child workers into poorly paid, hazardous, and blind-alley jobs, with over two million children between the ages of 10 and 17 years taking work opportunities badly needed by unemployed adults, a serious barrier is being erected against the return of normal employment and wages for adults, as well as against the wholesome future life of young people. Now, as never before, the time is ripe and the need is imperative for ratification of the federal child labor amendment to the constitution, backed by labor's urgent demand.

Six States in Line

Six states have ratified the amendment, Colorado, California, Arkansas, Montana, Arizona, and Wisconsin. It will take 30 more to make this amendment a part of the constitution. Legislatures in several states are planning to take action this winter. In both New York and Ohio the state federations of labor are working for ratification. Many other labor bodies have made it a part of their program. To take these child workers—2,145,959 are enumerated in the 1930 census and it is thought that the total actually is higher—to take them from the streets, from the factories, from domestic drudgery, from the beet fields—to restore them to their schools, and open more opportunities to adult workers, and at the same time make possible better opportunities for young people when their education is completed—is worth while to labor and to all citizens.

Ratification of the child labor amendment should take a very important place on labor's program for the return of better times.

Good jobs for young people are scarce these days. You have seen, right in your own family, perhaps, or in your neighborhood, young girls or boys who have finished high school or college, and who are looking for jobs. Their education has prepared them to take an intelligent part in the work of the world. As they go on with their search you can see their attitude gradually change from hope and confidence, to apprehension, fear, discouragement, at last to despair.

Some of them go back to school. High schools are jammed with boys and girls taking post graduate work, anxious to be doing something, and to have the companionship of their fellows. Some

Only animal which works its young is having field day during these hard times. Need of child labor laws seen now more than ever.

stay home, grow rusty, dull, lazy. Some break away, wander in search of work, and when they cannot find it gradually sink into a life of bumming and degradation. And some of them get jobs—low-paid, unskilled jobs, that offer no advancement, but—"\$3 or \$4 a week is better than nothing."

Facts and Figures Cited

Here are the facts, gathered from the 1930 census, according to Mrs. Clara M. Beyer, Director, industrial division of the U. S. Children's Bureau:

"In April, 1930, there were 667,118 children between the ages of 10 and 15 years, inclusive, at work, and 1,478,841 boys and girls of 16 and 17 years. The working children under 16 constituted 4.7 per cent of all children these ages, and 1.4 per cent of all workers; the 16 and 17-year old workers were 31.7 per cent of all boys and girls of these ages, and 3 per cent of all workers. Seventy per cent of the working children under 16 were employed in agriculture. Of the remaining 30 per cent, 68,266 were employed in manufacturing and mechanical industries, about 50,000 were employed in trade, and 46,000 in domestic and personal service. These are the principal occupations of the younger group.

"Of the older group a smaller percentage were employed in agriculture (34 per cent). A little over a fourth (397,985) were employed in manufacturing and mechanical industries, almost 50,000 of them in the building industry—the largest occupational group after the textile industries which employed 82,600. Domestic and personal service, trade, and clerical occupations account for most of the remainder."

Although the employment of children under 16 has declined 37 per cent since 1920 this is not necessarily due to regulation but to other factors such as introduction of machinery, and availability of other low-paid labor. Employment declined in transportation, manufactures, and in clerical work. Boy heroes will find it more difficult to rise from office boy to president of the firm in future, for there are now less opportunities for boys in clerical work where they might have the opportunity to rise by sticking to the job, hard work, and honesty. The boy who got the job 10 years ago is still sticking to it—if he can.

"However, the decrease has not been nearly so pronounced in domestic and personal service, and in trade," Mrs.

Beyer says. "Since the census is known to underestimate the number of children in street trades, it is impossible to say just what is happening, but it is known that in some localities at least by 1932 the number of street traders, principally newspaper sellers, has shown some increase. Thus child employment decreased most sharply in those occupations which are the best regulated by child labor laws, and decreased least, or not at all, in those occupations—agriculture, domestic service, street trades—which most easily escape regulation."

That boys and girls of high school age, or high school graduates, despairing of finding the semi-professional, clerical, or other skilled jobs they were educated to expect, are going into domestic service was revealed by Mrs. Beyer. A 45 per cent increase in 16 and 17-year old children in domestic service occurred between 1920 and 1930. In some cities the increase is much higher—in New York, as waiters and servants, 60 per cent increase; in Philadelphia, 70 per cent; in Atlanta, 92 per cent; in Pittsburgh, 99 per cent; in Chicago, 153 per cent; and in Detroit and Cleveland, over 175 per cent.

Substitutions of Young in Kitchens

"One reason why there is a decrease in child workers in clerical jobs is that they can now get experienced workers at a low wage, and experience is an asset here," Mrs. Beyer declares: "In domestic service the older workers are being let go and replaced with young girls at \$3 or \$4 a week. These inexperienced girls do not know how badly they are being exploited. They are afraid to ask for reasonable hours, and can be bullied into doing all the hard, domestic work and remaining on call in the evening to take care of young children while their employer goes out and enjoys herself."

Although employment of children in manufacturing industries as a whole has decreased, there are significant increases in some localities. In one or two southern states young textile workers showed an increase since 1920; in the clothing industries in certain of the New England and Middle Atlantic States there has occurred a shift from older employees to those of 16 and 17 years.

Sweat Shops Absorb Young

In clothing industries of Connecticut and Rhode Island the number of workers of 16 and 17 increased by the startling percentages of 123 and 283 per cent respectively; in New Jersey 81 per cent, Pennsylvania 62 per cent, Massachusetts 52 per cent. A recent study made by the Federal Women's Bureau found that in sewing trades in Connecticut almost one-fifth of the employees in leading shirt factories in New Haven were girls under 16. Recent investigations have disclosed scandalous prac-

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Lo, The New Hobo: He May Be Your Son

By P. J. KING, Machinists Union, Boston, Mass.

WITH the reopening of the schools from millions of homes children were sent forth with fond hopes for their future. But from thousands of other homes children, of an older age, were obliged to return to high school and college, with disappointment—for there was no place for them in the world of industry.

Magazines devoted to school and educational management expounded from various angles on what they termed, "The Educational Market" and why schools bring better times. The shoe-maker was informed it meant an order for thirty million shoes. Attention was called to the mountains of supplies, and equipment, that are bought to operate the schools of our larger cities. A survey of such figures establishes the fact that education, in America, in practical terms as a seven-billion-dollar business investment with a yearly operating cost of close to three billion dollars, which actively engages every fourth person in the United States.

There were fifteen million children in public schools in 1900. In 1928 there were twenty-five million. Enrollment increased 77 per cent between 1920 and 1928. College and university growth is more amazing, with an enrolment increase of 87 per cent since 1920.

Medical inspection, nurse service, gymnasiums and playgrounds have become a matter of routine in our best school systems. Technical equipment is required for these and other services. The work of psychologists and counselors demands detailed systems of office records. Clubs and other means for social development under school supervision spend substantial sums of money.

Such new devices as radio and talking pictures are coming into the schools. Auditoriums, food laboratories, wood-working and metal shops, cafeterias, medical suites, music rooms and libraries are essential features of the modern buildings. In 1928 new equipment costing thirty-eight million dollars was installed in school buildings.

In any of the better equipped secondary schools over sixty vocational subjects are being taught. The aim nowadays is to prepare boys and girls to earn a living as well as live more abundantly.

Parents were wont to look with pride on the constant expansion of their school systems. In other years a high school education was a decided asset in securing a start in the more desirable fields of business. In recent years the demands for further training became so great as to make a college education essential for a steadily increasing number.

Now comes the jam of a glutted market. A high school education has become so common as to be a requirement for a salesgirl in 5 and 10 cent stores.

Depression has torn loose half million boys from home anchorage and sent them wandering aimlessly about the land. Serious consequences seen. Labor movement affected by those "who smoulder without flame."

Boys with one and two years college education consider themselves lucky to get a job as usher in the Publix Motion Picture Theatres. And even applicants for the army and navy enlistment are questioned as to their high school education.

Industrial conditions and opportunities, in America, have greatly changed in the past thirty years. In former years if a man was not satisfied with his job he could easily move to another. Employers felt no great sense of obligation to employees. They felt free to hire and fire at will. There was a strong spirit of independence on both sides.

To the restless youth of former days the advice was "Go West, young man." And now the west is as the east in opportunity and adventure. For the first time in history, the United States has no geographical frontier toward which youth may turn. Yet the tradition persists, for youth is ever aspiring, ever eager for new trails; full of bright ardor. And these are times of stress; times for the trying of courage. Youth is graduating from schools, and finding in many cases no positions to fill. This has been true in past generations, but

in these times there was always the beckoning west. "Out where the west begins, there we will go." That was the perpetual declaration of youth.

Wanderlust Misleads Now

The echo of that cry is ringing in ears of youth of today. "Out where the west begins" has been handed down to them logically and naturally. And so they are setting out in their thousands, setting out from homes where youthful pride cannot bear to burden finances already strained. Hitchhiking, hopping freight trains, tramping dusty roads toward a far horizon, each one following the beckoning of his dream; each one seeking the opportunity to earn and learn.

How many have joined this army of wandering youth it is difficult to say. The estimates from reliable sources range from 300,000 to 500,000. And this host constitutes one of the gravest problems America has to face. Boys of an impressionable age are camping in "jungles" along the railroad tracks with tramps, criminals, and others as bad. Boys from good families are learning to beg and steal. They are suffering exposure and worse; are falling into bad habits; are acquiring the loose philosophy of the wanderer. These are the facts of the case as brought out by investigators.

Although the seriousness of this condition was known to the police on railroads and the relief agencies in our larger cities, it was little known to the public at large. The gravity and certainty that it was steadily on the increase caused an investigation to be

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Wide World

Homeless, Jobless, Hundreds of Thousands of Boys Traverse the Old Byways and Highways of Tramps and Vagabonds.

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Official Publication International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Devoted
to the
Cause



of
Organized
Labor

Volume XXXI. Washington, D. C., December, 1932 No. 12

America Fumbles The Ball

American labor leaders who have recently been in Europe are not so sure that their own country is the Paradise which professional cheer-leaders have insisted it is. They see in England, Holland, France and even in Germany—nations which surely have suffered more than the United States during the last 12 years—an older, more graceful, and less violent civilization than ours. No social problem is as acute in these older countries as in America. There are fewer men proportionally in breadlines, and there are not the visible signs of unrest apparent as in the great stable republic of North America.

This is probably true because these countries have lived longer with these problems which are now agitating us. And also because Americans, secure and rich, have been too proud to accept the conditions of the dole and unemployment insurance upon which the foreign populations now lean.

The United States has not been a social nation, and it has followed false gods. The mistakes of 1920-1929 were terrible mistakes. To underpay millions of workers, to overbuild our productive plant, to introduce labor-destroying machines hit-and-miss, to allow corporations to build up huge surpluses, which in order to invest, the nation must embark upon a policy of economic imperialism, and the corporations upon a policy of unfettered stock gambling—these do not make a pretty picture. In short, the United States has won Olympic games, but when it comes to economics, it has fumbled the ball.

It is probable that a vision of this bungling hit about 23,000,000 voters at the same time, and that this realization of our complete economic incompetency accounts for the Roosevelt landslide. The 1932 election amounts to a return—a return to the progressive road of Wilson—followed in 1912, and left about 1918, for a wide, and rocky detour. Let us hope it is possible to get back to the main highway, and to advance. Let us hope that the machine we are driving has not been ruined by 14 years of mad going on the byways.

Mr. Roosevelt has shown by his speeches that he is a modernist in economics, as an article in this issue shows. But Mr. Roosevelt will have to give superlative leadership of his party to succeed with a modern economic program. He is lost if he depends merely on the counsels of party leaders. But he deserves his chance, and shall have it fully until 1936,

but it should be apparent by now to even a child that palliatives are not going to bring national welfare. We are in the midst of an industrial revolution too great for ox-cart remedies.

Conflict of Philosophies

Mr. Hoover took occasion to draw the line clear between his and his opponent's views. He said that the struggle represented a conflict of fundamental philosophies. Mr. Hoover's is familiar to everyone—acute individualism—the right of every man to take what he can from his neighbor in a disorganized world. We hope it may be written that 1932 killed and buried rugged individualism forever. It is a sterile philosophy in a world as completely organized as is the United States in labor unions, corporations and trade associations. Rugged individualism exists for a favored few predatory types—perhaps 50,000 men—who own, operate and control the economic machine. The rest are forgotten men.

But what shall be the counter-philosophy? Mr. Roosevelt nowhere clearly said it must be collectivism—the opposite of individualism. Yet Mr. Roosevelt has declared for a collective project—probably the only untried device, which can make capitalistic individualism work—namely economic planning. During his campaign, all his speeches were underlaid with this sensible view. He declared that the problem before America today is not one of production, but one of administration; and that administration must concern itself with balancing production and consumption, redistributing income and wealth, and increasing and maintaining purchasing power. These are social aims, and not individualistic.

The Main Issue

At last many persons are beginning to see that the present depression is no ordinary one. It has surpassed any other in intensity, and duration. It may not be a depression at all, but a collapse of an impossible economy. This much is certain, machine displacement of workers has contributed greatly to the decline. There will be no real prosperity until the machine and mechanized production are controlled. Make no mistake about it. The issue is clear: it is men or things, lives or gadgets, personalities or machines. To date, men have fought a losing fight.

When one comes into a view of this issue, he is made aware that before this can be accomplished something like a revolution of thought must take place, and something akin to a revolution in fact. One also comes to see that up to now nothing whatsoever has been done to cure the depression. Indeed, remedies thus far (such as wage-cutting and public economy) have only intensified the decline.

Labor has a duty and an opportunity. It can do much to enlighten the million of slumbering citizens about this issue. This enlightenment must come swiftly. H. G. Wells' phrase—"A race between education and catastrophe"—popular after the war, is more appropriate now. If enough persons can not be made to see the need for an economy resting on purchasing power, national planning, co-operative industrial relations, and redistribution of income, in time, the depression will rot into a complete breakdown.

Irresistible Forces

We have quoted David Cushman Coyle, consulting engineer, elsewhere in this issue on government expenditures. He hurls an accusation against administration of business which also deserves attention, in his brilliant speech at Philadelphia, before the American Academy of Social Science.

"This depression was in the beginning mainly a cyclical depression, but since 1929 many concerns have installed continuous process machines and have made the unemployment of their former laborers not cyclical but permanent. This is in effect a sudden drop in the 'trend line' or long run average market—the line around which the business cycle vibrates. For this reason, it may fairly be said that measures to promote cyclical recovery are not enough to meet the situation. The problem of distribution has assumed a position of primary importance, and everything that is proposed to be done, needs to be judged by its relation to the distribution power."

The present business control, captained by greed, has acted, and is acting, as a constant drag against business recovery. The unresisted drive for the introduction of labor-destroying machinery goes on irrespective of its effects on men, and on the nation. The ultimate destination of this unplanned process, if we are to believe the Technocrats, also recorded in this issue, is a completely man-less industry, absolutely mechanized.

How long will it be before a halt will be called to the practices which are strangling business, and ruining America!

What Causes Instability?

"It is only beginning to be dimly recognized that in a plenty economy there is, and must be, between the interests of business and those of finance an irrepressible conflict. The normal processes of finance are poisonous to business. Finance causes instability. One way to make financial profits is to wait till business starts to be profitable, and then lend money to someone to set up a competing plant. Then when everybody naturally goes bankrupt, the lender gets the property, and if recovery ever does take place he is in on the ground floor. Business pays the cost."

The foregoing is from "Business vs. Finance", a vital popular discussion of the ways of banks with industry by David Cushman Coyle, engineer, quoted before and elsewhere in these columns. This is no trifling criticism. It goes to the roots of our present difficulty. Finance—money-makers—bankers have been operating the present economic machine since the war. Their methods, their greedy blunders, their unpatriotic zeal for huge profits, have brought the machine to its present state of impotence.

Nothing contrite, bankers insist on operating the show as if they were competent and guiltless. They are horning in as always into every situation. They are forcing employers to cut wages. They are demanding economy; they are crippling purchasing power. They have blocked every real remedy for the depression which thus far has been offered.

The real need of the hour is to wrest control of the business machine from the bankers, and to put it into the hands of

public-spirited, competent statesmen, engineers, economists and labor leaders. There will be no genuine business health until this is accomplished, and it will not be accomplished without a sharp, bitter struggle.

Labor's Share, A Lion's Share

Vice President McGlogan, who played an effective part in the national political campaign, estimates that 246 labor-endorsed national representatives were elected, and 24 labor-endorsed Senators. This means, with the men holding over, a Congress not only friendly but imbued with labor ideas. Labor's part in the campaign was vigorous, honorable, and efficient.

This may account—or not—for results. Incidentally, it should be pointed out that the electorate (the people, democracy embattled, the soft-hearted, wooden-headed people) voted with a good deal of discrimination. Republican states, where the odds would seem to favor Republicans, booted forever from the political scene such veteran labor-haters as Watson, Smoot and Moses. In Wisconsin, the electorate literally took across its knee that insolent young sophomore, one Chapple, who carried on the primary campaign with intolerable methods, and soundly spanked him. Only one casualty may be mentioned—the case of LaGuardia, an army in himself, who has been as loyal a backer of labor measures as any man. Senator Brown, who defeated Moses, won on his public-spirited fight against selfish power interests. Senator Field, of Iowa, unbacked by labor, is not regarded as a moss-grown reactionary.

We do not wish to move into the realm of prophecy, but we foresee that vital gains will be made by labor during the next four years.

Hope A British economist traveling in the United States laughingly remarked, "After all, we have to hand it to you Americans. It took Great Britain eight years to work up its unemployed lists, but you Americans, efficient always, make up your lists, and nearly pass us, in two years!" This was intended to make a laugh, and deserves one. But it has its serious side. Perhaps American efficiency is a ground for hope in the present crisis. Short on vision, conservative when it comes to ideas, wary of quack remedies, the American may be, but he is efficient. It is likely that when he once sees the fool's paradise through which he has been wandering; it is likely when he grasps clearly how tragic a business system run on old economic theories is in its effect on the underlying population, the American will swiftly, coolly, and pleasantly scrap the old economy, and efficiently build up a new one that works.

Neither have we ever shared the view that Americans are without idealism. Their generosity is well known, and their faith in the future, faith in the new, are the attributes of a young, vigorous, idealistic people. Efficiency and idealism can do much. But these virtues must awaken, and awaken quickly—for there is need—now.



WOMAN'S WORK



CHILDREN CAN NOT BE NOURISHED ON SAW-DUST

By WORKER'S WIFE

IS this the last winter of the depression? People are not going to go on starving and freezing in the midst of plenty. They are learning why the means of making a living are denied them. The control of production is in the hands of a few, and goods are produced to be sold at a profit. Production will not be resumed till profits are in sight, and profits will not be in sight until income is restored to the hands of customers—a vicious circle that draws us further, ever further into the mire.

We are on the brink of a great economic change. It is likely to be an orderly, bloodless revolution. The sooner it arrives the more peaceably it will take place.

A program for the economic revolution which will be constructive instead of destructive, has been expressed by the A. F. of L. convention meeting at Cincinnati in the last bleak days of November. Urged by demands of the unemployed at home, leaders of the great national and international labor organizations set down a program for reconstruction that involves many notable changes in the wage and job structure and that proposes social justice for the victims of the machine at the cost of those who have profited from mechanized industry.

In brief, the program is this:

Economic planning for the benefit of the worker. A universal 30-hour work week to spread employment to the largest possible number of persons, at full time wages to extend consumption of the products of industry. Unemployment insurance paid for by industry, not by workers. Old age pensions to provide a well-merited security. Cooperation to balance wages and production, with wages gradually increasing.

"It goes without saying that the most urgent of all measures must be the immediate relief of unemployment," says President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt, and he expresses the belief of every sane person. The problem is in working out a practical, far-reaching program, and then in uniting the support of every worker, every worker's wife and family of every progressive person, group or organization, behind that one program, whatever it is.

Production for use instead of for profit is not a new idea. It has been practiced for thousands of years among the farm population. Each family planted, bred, and manufactured articles for its own use. Pioneers in this country had scarcely anything in their possession that they had not produced

themselves. Money was hardly used from one year to the next. The farmer who had more wheat than he needed traded it to his neighbor for apples. Both took their wheat to the miller, who deducted a percentage of the flour for his work in grinding it. Dishes, clothing, furniture, blankets, candles, practically every article of necessity of convenience, as well as all food, was produced on the farm, manufactured in the home, or acquired by trading. Every boy and girl learned from childhood how to be useful, and old people carried on as long as they were able to sit in a rocking chair.

Planning Offers Hope

It was hard work. We look back on these people, with their lives of back-breaking toil, and would not wish to change places with them. But they had security, no one could take their jobs away, and they had the joy of doing creative work. Now it can be done on an industrial scale by national planning.

Now we have the sacred money standard, that goes into every nook and cranny of American life. You cannot take your surplus wheat, if you are a farmer, or you cannot take your idle time, if you are a worker, down to the store and exchange it for what you want. You must first exchange your product, or your time, for money, then exchange the money for the things you need. In between somebody is taking a profit, and somebody else is taking interest on money invested, and somebody is taking a service charge, and you do not get a full return for your product or your time.

At the present time, you get scarcely anything for your product if you are a farmer; if you are an unemployed worker, you get nothing at all.

The report of the executive council of the A. F. of L. released November 21, 1932, cites these astounding figures:

"Due to unemployment and wage reductions, workers' income at present is scarcely more than half that of 1929; their loss this year alone will probably be at least \$25,000,000,000. By the end of the third year the depression will have cost workers more than \$48,000,000,000 in wage and salary losses alone. * * *

"Whether all shall have a good living depends on the distribution of income at its source. That is, the payment in right proportion of wages, salaries and dividends by each individual operating unit. The proportion of this distribution is vital to our national life. Not

only does it determine whether men and women shall live in comfort, or be deprived of the very essentials of life; it also helps to determine whether our economic life as a whole shall go forward with balance in continued growth and prosperity, or be wrecked periodically by business depression.

Bad Distribution of Income

"During our recent years of prosperity the natural flow of wealth was distorted. Income was distributed in such a way as to benefit the high income groups at the expense of workers and to encourage expansion of producing capacity without providing for the consumption of an increased volume of goods."

It is time for labor to take the lead. If the banker's wife, in satin and sables, were talking to a group of women about some trivial, social question, you, the worker's wife, would hesitate to interrupt her. But if she were telling them that their children would be well-nourished on sawdust, you would cry out in indignation to contradict her.

Labor has allowed wealth to assume a leadership in government and commerce that amounts to a dictatorship; and labor must assert itself at once before this disastrous dictatorship results in complete ruin.

As individuals, we know only our individual problems. Our opinions on national questions, to say nothing of world affairs, is based on incomplete knowledge. The daily newspapers often deliberately set out to mislead their readers. They give you personalities, scandal, sectionalism, news and editorials written to suit their wealthy owners, anything but the essential and important facts.

The American Federation of Labor, the Electrical Workers Union, and some other international unions, have fact-finding, research organizations. Through cold statistics they hunt down the truth. For years they have watched and warned of dangerous trends. The lords of industry were not interested. Now the truths that labor pointed out are so self-evident that nobody can dodge them.

We are in a quagmire. The fellows who led us in will only cause us to flounder deeper and deeper. It will take a man who has charted the pathway to lead us out. The quicker we follow him the more chance we have of making it to firm ground.

Women's Auxiliary

OUR auxiliaries are doing brave work, extending a helping hand to the needy, filling local memberships with their spirit of good humor and courage, carrying on important activities in spite of many difficulties. Every local needs its companion woman's organization, and every "worker's wife" deserves her share of the good fellowship fostered by these groups. There is no better time to organize new auxiliaries than now when their services will be most appreciated.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NOS. 84, 613 AND 632, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

After a long silence, Atlanta Auxiliary sends greetings to all other auxiliaries.

Needless to say that Atlanta is in about the same plight as other cities so far as work is concerned. We are like countless other needful people. We are treading that "long, long lane," hoping always for that "turn." Hoping for work and pay that will lighten burdens, reunite families and rout want.

It is deplorable that in times of stress and want when union people should stand together, present a united front, entertain charity in their hearts for troubled, depressed members, there is more fault-finding and jealousy prevalent than at any other time.

This auxiliary membership holds up remarkably well, all things considered. We are striving to retain our reputation for lending a helping hand where needed and wanted. We find it very hard to please everybody, so we do our very best, with limited means.

After all, though, every knock is a boost, it strengthens our desire to continue our work.

On Labor Day, as is the custom with this auxiliary, our members rode in automobiles in the parade, the automobiles bearing banners with the name of our organization in large gold letters. It was a matter of keen disappointment that our men could not be in uniform. However, they won second place in the awarding of honors.

The parade this year was participated in by an unusually large number of people, many of whom were carrying burdens far too heavy for mere humans. This parade was a soul-stirring, thought-provoking sight and God in His own way took note. Somebody, somewhere is responsible for misery noted in many of those marchers' faces, and there is a day of judgment.

Making money for our treasury is a hard matter just now. We have just completed a beautiful quilt, the new "Yo-yo" pattern, and hope to realize quite a sum from it.

Mrs. Baker and Mrs. Stroud entertained the busy quilters with delicious luncheon at their respective homes. At each home every one had a delightful time and worked hard, too.

Mrs. Foster entertained recently for two young members, Mrs. Harp and Mrs. D. Boone. There was also an entertainment at the home of the writer for Mrs. Englett.

We appreciate the correspondence from other auxiliaries, also the cards from a L. U. No. 613 member, Mr. Dan Bignardi, who is visiting in Italy.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Englett, who have a young son; to Mr. and Mrs.

Harp, who have a new daughter, and to Mr. and Mrs. Dan Boone, who have little "Miss Beverly," to keep Dan, Jr., company.

We deeply sympathize with Mr. T. L. Elder, the business agent, in the loss of his father recently.

We hope all the auxiliaries continue to function and gain in membership and when times are better be able to do much more good.

MRS. CHARLIE BOONE.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 108, TAMPA, FLA.

Editor:

Tampa Auxiliary has held a couple of interesting meetings since we last wrote to the JOURNAL. We have been very active and have enjoyed our activity.

At the September meeting we elected and installed our new officers for the current year—Mrs. T. B. Jones, president; Mrs. H. E. Kilmer, vice president; Mrs. C. E. Beck, secretary, and Mrs. L. T. Payne, treasurer. The retiring president, Mrs. Payne, made a brief talk of thanks and appreciation for the co-operation she had received from the members during the past year, and the incoming president spoke her gratitude for the honor conferred upon her and promised her best efforts for the furtherance of ideals and aims of the auxiliary for the coming year. Mrs. Payne and Mrs. F. W. Gaylord were appointed on the sick committee.

Mrs. Beck, representing the women's labor division of the Democratic national campaign committee, gave a brief talk in behalf of the candidacy of the Honorable Franklin D.

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Of soft and supple pique velveteen, this sports dress is appropriate for informal wear. The tuxedo roll collar, scarf tie, and snugly fitted wide belt make it seem like a suit, though it is really a one-piece dress.

Courtesy Cotton Textile Institute

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh
& Two

Here, at last, is George Algar's rhyme about "Old Sandy Claws," which we have been saving for this occasion. To be sure, we had to change 1932 to 1933, but it didn't make much difference, George; a year later and we are still waiting for legal beer. This column wishes to add the New Year wish—A laugh on every job, and a job for every man.

Old Sandy Claws

'Twas the night before Christmas,
I waited for Santa Claus.
I hung up my stocking,
And sat in forty awes.
I listened for his sleigh bells,
Jingling through the dells,
Skimming o'er the mountain tops,
My heart was all a-panting,
As down our street he came ranting,
Then outside my door he stops.
And I heard him rocking
Down our chimney shaft,
And when he saw my stocking,
He stood there and just laughed.
His merriment did wake me
Out of my dream so sweet.
I rushed up to greet him,
But he vanished into the street.
And when I looked into my stocking,
Imagine my dismay,
When I found that Santa Claus
Had carried his gifts away.
Instead of finding trinkets,
Books, candy, nuts and things,
Some impish devil
Stuffed it full of coal and bricks.
I wish I'd heard him revel
At his fiendish tricks.
But, thank God, there are others,
Not all out for a lark;
Parents, sisters, brothers, lovers,
Who have a feeling heart.
They all send us tidings
Suited to the time of year,
Fill our hearts with gladness,
And make us full of cheer.
Here's to you and here's to me,
And the fellow across the street!
I'll drink your health and you drink mine
This glorious Christmas time.
May we have a glad new year
In nineteen thirty-three,
Lots of work, fun and money
For you and me.
And, oh yes,
Lots of good, pure booze;
For that is what we want right now
To chase away the blues.

GEORGE ALGAR,
Local No. 58, Detroit.

A Scotchman's Last Request

Auld Thammas was fast approaching his end. For several days he had lain in his bed and taken no interest whatever in earthly affairs. But he suddenly awakened up, sniffed keenly at an odor coming up stairs from the kitchen and asked Jean, his wife, what she was cooking. She replied that she had been busy all morning making potted head, a peculiarly succulent and appetizing dish, well known in Scotland.

"Potted head," said Thammas, in a stronger voice than he had been able to muster for many days. "Oh, woman. I would like a mouthful o' potted head afore I slip away. Can you no let me hae a wee bittie o' it?"
"Certainly not, Thammas," replied the wife. "It's for the funeral."

M. J. BUTLER,
Local No. 3, New York, N. Y.
(Who says he was in Dundee at the time.)

* * *

The Dole

When you're hungry and needy,
Your garments patched and seedy,
Purse empty, all money spent;
When wintry blasts are blowing
It's freezing and it's snowing,
For work all hopes are rent.

A dole is not misleading
When children cry for feeding,
Accepting one's no shame.
To keep your family close together
From freezing in cold weather,
To you brings no disdain.

You're known to be willing
As provider, be fulfilling,
If possible finding work.
But when loved ones are feeding,
Clothing, warmth and feeding,
'Twould be cruel a dole to shirk.

WILLIAM T. WURM,
Local No. 3.

* * *

What's an Ohm?

Here is one for your joke column. It is not original but I don't know who to credit it to:

George Sutherland: "Say, Jack, what is an 'ohm'?"

Jack Davenport: "An 'ome! Why an 'ome is an Englishman's 'ouse, you silly ass."

IRVINE.

* * *

An Expeditious Expedient

If I were a load dispatcher,
Oh, I'd flash a lot of news!
If I were a trouble shooter,
Oh, I'd shoot a lot of booze!
If I were a naturalist,
I'd catch ten million flies,
To eat up the politicians,
Who tell so many lies!
If I were a moonshiner,
I'd be happy then for life,
For when highly elevated,
I'd get another wife.

Yours for progression,
PATRICK KANE,
L. U. No. 9.

* * *

Just a Clerical Error

Super. (to foreman on job which has been running two weeks): Say, you've got the wrong plans! Those are the plans that were made for other contractors to figure on.

ARNOLD FOX,
L. U. No. 3.

Bits From L. U. No. 474

News item tells of a boy who says his prayers in his sleep. Reminding us of the man who said "Grace" in his sleep—his wife's name being Amelia.

"Twins Born On Liner"—Squalls ahead!

An ideal marriage is one where the wife is a treasure and the husband a treasury.

In Holland a man shot a stork. The authorities arrested him, but released him when they discovered that he was the father of 25 children.

You can get anything from a hair-pin to a pump handle in a drug store nowadays, but you can't get anything from a cow buttermilk.

It pays to co-operate. Remember the banana—every time it leaves the bunch it gets skinned.

A banker is a man who charges you for the use of other people's money and then feels that he has done you a favor.

It is very hard to convince yourself that a fellow is a liar when he is saying nice things about you.

R. B. BAKER,
L. U. No. 474, Memphis, Tenn.

* * *

The Flickering Flame

(Written by the light of a candle.)

A shadow swaying in a gloomy course
Is cast by the feeble beams of a candle's light,

For the great "Lords of electrical force"
Have so mercilessly darkened my night!

I watch the waverin' flame and gaze at
The burning wick that lights the path o' my pen;

How greedily it feeds on the walls o' fat
Created by the hands of toiling men!

Thus steadily devouring its fiery way,
It hits the trail's end, flickerin' on, ere
flame's withdrawn.

"Oh, merciful God," I fervently pray,
"Be it the total darkness before approach
of dawn!"

ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3, New York, N. Y.

* * *

Foremen You and I Have Known

"Coming down—stand him on the ground—no understand him wires;

No understand him fix him;

No understand him nothing.

Go back to Nova Scotia, catch him fish,

Eat him fish, make him more money the company!

Frank—you go up and fix him—you understand him wires;

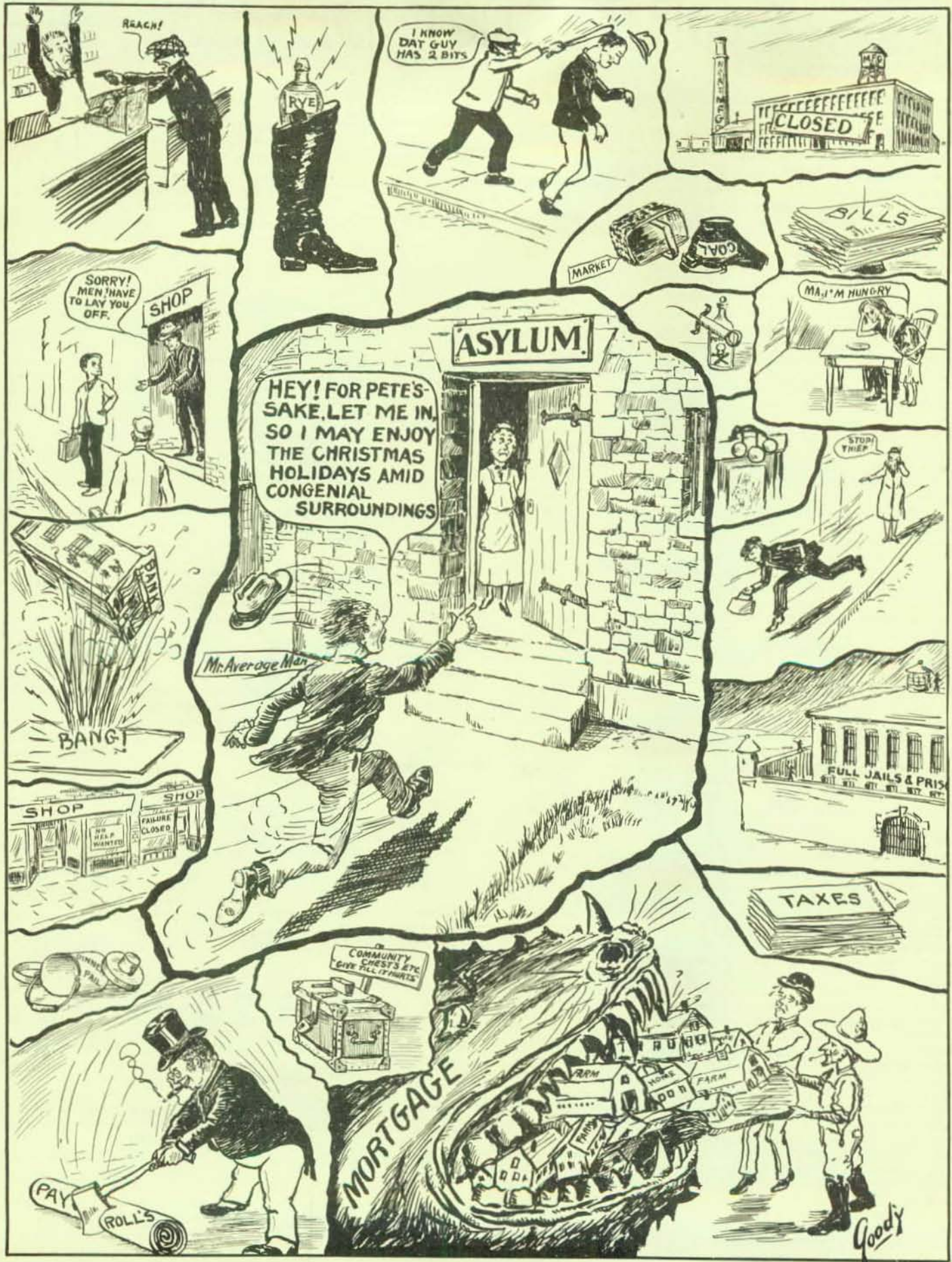
You understand him, fix him!"

P. S.—The fellow was fired because he couldn't understand "Western English."

FRANK FARRAND,
L. U. No. 77, Seattle, Wash.

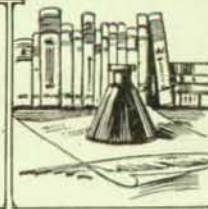
THIS SYSTEM

Drawn especially for Electrical Workers Journal by Harrie S. Goodwin





CORRESPONDENCE



RADIO DIVISION, L. U. NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

In the October issue of THE ELECTRICAL WORKER we introduced to you Brother McLean, our leader and organizer, and told briefly of the movement now on to organize the radio men. Last month, or in the November number, Brother Ludgate, chairman of our division, brought out many interesting and true facts of what this movement means and what it can do to better the conditions of the radio man. This month we are going to give you some more dope on conditions elsewhere and conditions in St. Louis.

During the past couple months about all one was able to get on one's radio was political speeches and more political speeches, but that's over with and let's hope our President-elect will have a better term than our present President has had, and we will see the passing of the depression which will all be more in our favor. Well, now that we have had our little say-so about politics and have either paid or collected those election bets, let's put all this aside and get down to business.

Right now in our organization we have our licensed operators who are the fellows who keep the transmitters on the air; then there is another group, whose classification reads amplifier men. These are the boys who handle the equipment at the studios, pickup amplifiers and public address systems. These boys are specialists in their line of work and, to bring out certain points, let's pick on these boys for our story.

You all recall those play-by-play accounts of the games of the 1930 and 1931 world series that were played in St. Louis. Well, they were broadcast by both networks and did you know, that regardless of how many engineers were sent to St. Louis for the purpose of broadcasting these games, that operators, members of L. U. No. 1, St. Louis, were the fellows who handled the broadcast?

A more recent instance was that during the heat of the political campaign, to be exact, Friday night, October 21, President Hoover delivered one of his major speeches here in our Coliseum. This speech was heard by thousands of you readers; whether you are a Democrat or Republican it doesn't matter; you were either interested in your candidate or curious to see what the other fellow had to say and were listening, but that's not the point. Here it is: this broadcast which originated in St. Louis had L. U. No. 1 men on the job. These instances are actual facts, because your writer was right there on an assignment at each one of these events.

Another, not so long ago; there was a new line of entertainment that took hold over night here in St. Louis. It was known as "Walkathons". It was impossible for the promoters of these "Walkathons" to operate and put over their show without a public address system. They either owned their own system or purchased one before they opened up for business. Let's take the first one that hit town. They set up and were ready to go. This outfit owned their own public address system and one member of their crew was, as we understand, their technician and had several others trained to

READ

War debts and labor, by L. U. No. 58.

Get utility facts in Akron, by L. U. No. 306.

Labor man spends jobless fund, by L. U. No. 77.

Wages on radio, by L. U. No. 1.

What about that tariff, by L. U. No. 595.

Helping ourselves, by L. U. No. 784.

Not formal Christmas spirit, but the true vital Christmas spirit behind all these letters.

turn on a couple of switches or put on a phonograph record. Next they bought time on two local radio stations, which also was necessary, and without this they could not have existed. This last item gave our boys word of what was going on, and before many hours our business agent knew about it, was on the job, and despite a lot of protests from the promoters when the show opened two union operators had been hired and had several months' work. Again the radio division of L. U. No. 1 had won its point, due to having union men in the commercial radio stations and the efficient work of our business agent, Brother Koenig. After a while these promoters of this particular "Walkathon" were glad they had men on the job who had a thorough knowledge of electricity. Quoting Brother Elmer Mueller, who was one of the operators assigned to the job, I would like to add this seemingly small occurrence, but one that avoided a lot of trouble and showed what it meant to have loyal and trained men on duty. The house was packed when suddenly something went haywire in the main fuse box, started smoking and sputtering as they sometimes do. One of the so-called technicians with the show started pulling switches and threw the house into darkness. That means trouble in any crowded place. Our member had familiarized himself with such things around the place and immediately headed straight for this fuse box, shoved their technician out of the way, put back the main switch, located what was wrong, turned off the faulty circuit and no doubt in doing so avoided plenty of trouble and saved the promoters plenty of grief.

These are just instances of what can be done, and we might add that every remote control broadcast, whether a church service, dance band, political speech, etc., is handled by a union operator. Not only do we want to keep it so here in St. Louis, but want these same conditions elsewhere. That is why the International Office have placed an organizer in the field.

Let's tell you a little of the other side of the story. I actually know of cases, thinking of a large western city in particular, where the equipment for one of these remotes is set up by the operator in charge of the radio station, then left to be turned on by an announcer or band leader when

it's time for the broadcast. Does that give the radio station assurance of a good broadcast or any broadcast at all? Is it fair to this announcer or band leader? And most of all, think of the radio man trained and experienced in this work. Another case: the transmitter of one of the city's stations is located at the outskirts of the town; a trained and experienced operator is put in charge; he lives in the same building that holds the transmitter; is the only operator hired and is on duty from the time the station goes on the air until it signs off. Is that fair to this man who works for unbelievable wages and under these conditions?

We could go on and on, citing these conditions. We have hoped to bring out a few actual facts from both sides of the case so you could clearly understand why the International Office has put out an organizer, and why we here in St. Louis, who have received the benefits of being organized, want to see the fellows in the same line of work protected and be able to realize something out of their training and experience. These radio men want that protection, need it and should have it, but our organizer, we here in St. Louis, and the officers of the I. B. E. W. can't do it alone. That's why we are coming out with facts and explaining the situation, and asking your co-operation and much-needed help for publicity. Here is how each of you can help: Make a friend of a radio operator, let him know that a movement is on to organize them. You know what belonging to the I. B. E. W. has done for you, so you are the one to do the job and act as publicity man for this movement.

It has been tough for Brother McLean to get a good start with the present slump in business, better known as the depression, but that start has been made, and now we need a boost and a little grease on the wheels to keep the old bus running at top speed, and so, with business on the upgrade and a chance of having the 18th Amendment repealed, once we get this old bus running in high there will be no stop. But what we need is the right kind of publicity, so let's hear from you fellows. What about it?

In signing off may your writer say that for next month's copy he has a faithful promise from one of the old-timers in the radio game for some interesting words of how it is to work for a non-union station, then to work in a union station and be a member of our organization. This operator knows and we might say that at the first opportunity he became a union operator and has been one of our most loyal members. In addition, due to hard and loyal work, he has advanced himself, and at present is chief engineer of one of St. Louis' commercial stations. Watch for his article.

For inquiries or if you have any information that would be valuable to us just write or send it to the Radio Division of Local Union No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.

BILL KELLER.

Editor:

I was glad to see the radio men's letter from L. U. No. 1, St. Louis, Mo., in the October issue of our JOURNAL and want to thank Brother Ludgate and Brother Keller

for fraternal spirit which prompted the letter and the kind, personal sentiment contained therein. I must, however, take exception to the silly looking picture selected for the purpose of embellishment. The central figure was just recovering from a husky belt on the head with a No. 16 size billy at the hands of persons unknown, during a healthy riot at the broadcast of the finish of Jackson-O'Brine endurance flight at Lambert field.

These are good times to organize, as the majority of radio operators are beginning to see how they have been exploited during this period of depression when the depression or its effects touched the broadcasting industry but lightly or not at all.

The National Broadcasting Company's revenues for 1931 were \$27,500,000. They also paid \$1,000,000 to the Insull interests, of Chicago, for a broadcasting station in that city. Doesn't sound very depressive, and that is not the half of it! I've run into operators at independent stations working 10 or 12 hours a day, seven days a week, for \$10 per week. The owners of some of these slavery joints certainly did their best to make the depression a success.

These radio operators have never given a thought to the possibilities of organization and the idea sinks in very slowly. They feel as though they ought to be sure of themselves before they move so it is up to us to start a little campaign through the medium of our JOURNAL for the enlightenment of all concerned.

I would like to see a monthly letter from the radio men of New York and Chicago. There are many things which would be of general interest to the members of the Brotherhood happening now in the broadcasting field.

T. R. McLEAN.

L. U. NO. 6, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Editor:

The citizens of California are gratified to know that the Federal Reconstruction Finance Corporation has agreed to buy \$62,000,000 worth of the San Francisco-Oakland Transbay Bridge bonds.

The one thing that organized labor is concerned about is the fear that idle men in other parts of the country will flock here under the delusion and misapprehension that they can secure work on these bridges.

We deem it our duty to the idle workmen of America to call their attention to the fact stated by President MacDonald at the citizens' meeting, that there are over a hundred thousand idle workmen in the district, that San Francisco alone at the present time is feeding approximately 50,000 unemployed men and their dependents, that the law of the State of California requires that on public work none but citizens of the United States shall be employed and that such citizens must have been residents of the state of California for one year next preceding their employment before they are entitled to recognition as bona fide residents entitled to work upon the job.

In a word, organized labor desires to state emphatically that there are already available 100 idle men for every job that can be given to workmen on the bridge construction, and that this work will be restricted absolutely to citizens who have established their residence by having lived one year in the district.

We trust that this warning will be heeded by workmen in other parts of the country who have thought of coming to the San Francisco bay district in the hope of securing employment on the bridges, because such men as do come will find that they are only adding to the already overcrowded labor

market in a district wherein there are a hundred thousand idle workmen.

CHAS. J. FOEHN.

L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

This old tough year of 1932 will soon be leaving us and we won't be sorry, for it sure was a tough one for many of the Brothers that are up against it, with nothing in sight and the cold winter days ahead of us.

I see by the papers that the unemployed are at last taking advantage of the public libraries and every day in Springfield you can see the Brothers going to the libraries where it is good and warm, and nice clean books to read.

How much of learning is acquired by the crowds which daily visit these places is uncertain, but in any event it appears that time which might otherwise be spent to no advantage at all is utilized in a way that may prove of great help. The libraries have figured more largely than any other institutions in meeting the requirement of the men and women out of work. People have been able to study in comfort and quiet.

There is plenty of reading matter in regard to the electrical business—all up-to-date facts—that would come in real handy to our Brothers, books you would have to pay quite a price for, buying in the stores, that you would look at only once or twice and then hang up in the attic and have to get a new edition every year to keep up to date.

Not so long ago there was much discussion among taxation authorities as to the value of libraries, particularly the branches. It was contended that in times of economic stress the branch libraries, at least, should be discontinued as an expense not essential and not called for by any absolute public

need. The developments have shown, however, that the libraries, branches and all, have been an important factor in helping people to keep going and in improving their time when not at work. Many people who were out of work may have found more of real benefit in the libraries than in any other form of public service.

I would like to see many more new branches that would serve two purposes at this time, one would be to help the unemployed building mechanics, and the other more reading places for the unemployed to pass away their idle moments and to get their minds off their troubles.

Conditions in Springfield are just the same and no prospects in sight for the fall and winter building. We are still living in hopes for the tide to turn, and still waiting for the building program to start and hope to see the best man who will do the laboring man the most good elected our next president.

E. MULLARKEY.

L. U. NO. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

It has been quite some time since I used my allotted space in our valuable magazine, due to the fact that I was very much incapacitated. I am one of the few living who knows how it feels to have the stomach taken out and patched up, and still live to tell about it. Well, that's what happened to me, and I think it's a plausible excuse for being absent so long. I have attended a couple of meetings of our local since getting on my feet, and was surprised at the amount of pep the Brothers have.

I am sure now that Local Union No. 18 is going to come out of this panic, all "hunky dory". We may not come through with as many members, but what we will have will be the cream of the bunch. We lost quite a few into a dual organization that to most of us members of L. U. No. 18 seemed silly.

About September or October, 1931, our International President, Brother Broach, saw fit to let out a representative who was working in this district. This fellow was a former business representative of L. U. No. 18 and, of course, was well thought of by some and disliked by others. Well, to make a long story short, when our International President cut him off the payroll it made his real followers pretty sore, and some of them got real peeved about it and started a dual organization, mostly of city employees. This fellow just had to have a meal ticket, so the boys who followed him are providing for him. It's surprising how easily one can be fooled, and I admit this time it was myself. We lost a half dozen whom I would have trusted my life with. One of them had a card 30 years old; another one went to the convention with me in 1923, at Montreal, Canada. I sure thought he was true blue, but he turned out to be a dud. I could go on and enumerate several others, but what's the use of wasting my time, paper and ink on such hooey? Most all of them will be knocking at the door to get back in before long. Some of them are ready right now, only they feel so ashamed of themselves that they hate to face the boys. I may have more to say about this at a later date.

Well, the panic is still with us, though the daily press tells us the times are picking up. However, if it is, it is hardly noticeable. I have never seen this burg so dead as it is at present. There are several big projects pending, but some one has been successful in keeping them in litigation all the time. But some of these bright days they will get a start. When they do they will pick up some of the slack they talk about.



RADIO KEITH ORPHEUM

Forty-ninth and Sixth Avenue, New York City. David Koplowitz, Ray Kirschner, Frank Harsch and Max Rosenberg (left to right) advertise Local Union No. 3's craftsmanship on the job.

Well, I suppose most all are well pleased with the results of the last election. Wasn't it glorious? We here in California did the country a real favor when we defeated that great reactionary, Senator Shortridge, and elected McAdoo. That in itself is something to crow about, and then we were successful in repealing that infamous Wright act—something else every Californian should be proud of. Anyway, all in all, we did a grand job November 8.

October JOURNAL had a nice bunch of letters. The scribes seem to keep up their spirit. That's a good sign.

Well, as I am late as usual will close and give you more "dope" next month. Thanks, Bachie and Dealy, for your remembrance, and Tex Watson, your letter read and noted. Drop me a line. J. E. HORNE.

L. U. NO. 25, NASSAU AND SUFFOLK COUNTIES, N. Y.

Editor:

Allow me to introduce to the Brotherhood one of the latest additions to the ever-expanding I. B. E. W. I present Local Union No. 25, the jurisdiction of which includes both Nassau and Suffolk Counties, Long Island, N. Y., extending from the New York City line to Mantauk Point. The headquarters of this local are located at 220 Front Street, Mineola, N. Y. The officers are as follows:

President, J. Arthur Mulligan; vice president, Bert Cole; financial and recording secretary, William N. Halleran; treasurer, Irl V. Everett; business manager, Joseph Lorenz; executive board, Bert Cole, chairman; Peter Huber, Herbert L'Hommiedieu, James Hartigan and Mark Costello; examining board, Arthur Mottola, John Weidener and John Shenstrom.

The charter was granted by the International Office on April 16, 1932, and was open for all who desired to enter as charter members for 60 days thereafter. With the exception of possibly two, our membership is made up entirely of former members of Local Union No. 3, I. B. E. W., and now numbers approximately 150 journeymen and helpers.

We have entered into an agreement with the Electrical Contractors Association of Nassau and Suffolk for one year, expiring in June, 1933.

We are greatly indebted to International Representative Mal Harris for his untiring efforts and constructive assistance in getting us started on the right foot, and under our able Business Manager, Joseph Lorenz, this program of organization is being continued, already making this local a respected factor in organized labor in this territory.

We are fortunate indeed to have a man as unselfish and so loyal to union principles as Brother Lorenz, whose sacrifice in accepting this post of business manager of a new local is known to many of his Brother members of Local No. 3. Let us hope that this loyalty to an ideal shall be justified by future developments.

Many have wondered why it was necessary to establish a separate local union in Nassau and Suffolk. The benefits which are expected to result from this action and which in some instances have already been apparent are:

First—Harmony with the local electrical contractors. These contractors are now dealing with local men who have a first-hand knowledge of the problems which are presented to the electrical industry in these counties. Only co-operation of both parties can solve these difficulties. Plans may be offered to the contractors by the local which would be the condensed, summarized ideas

WARNING!

An alleged "Railroad Employees" National Pension Association, is claiming and publishing as true that C. H. Burns, of Tampa, Fla., is a member of the board of directors of that association accredited to, or representing the O. R. T.

In order that members may be on their guard, we call attention to the fact that C. H. Burns, of Tampa, Fla.—the one who is listed as a member of the board of directors of the National Pension Association—is not now and never has been a member of our organization and, therefore, could not be accredited to, or represent, the O. R. T.

—Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

of the various members who are thoroughly familiar with conditions. Counter proposals and constructive criticism or amendment by the employers would result in a workable, collective combination of effort to a common end.

Second—Gaining the support of all the other organized trades localized in Nassau and Suffolk.

There was a certain provincial prejudice to be dispelled in this phase of the situation. This feeling persisted in the minds of other local building trades craftsmen as long as we were identified with an organization with a base in New York City. This was particularly true also of public officials.

While under the jurisdiction of L. U. No. 3 we enjoyed a great many desirable advantages which the other trades localized here did not have and they were, therefore, somewhat envious and co-operation was hard to secure. While we have not relinquished the essentials of these advantages we have adapted ourselves to the plane of the other trades and by building up with them from this foundation we have gained their support.

Third—By being in closer personal touch with our own members and making it more convenient for them to attend all union meetings we hope to educate all members in the principles, aims and purposes of trade unionism, which will greatly assist any efforts made to strengthen and stabilize the status of organized labor in this territory.

These and a great many other problems were facing us and they had to be met without compromise, and although there are many ready to criticize and detract and say it was all unnecessary, it is obvious that only by sacrifice and retrenchment in these times will it be possible to present a strong, well-organized front for future advancement.

MARK COSTELLO.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

In our perusal of the November issue of the JOURNAL we find very interesting reading in the account of the writer from Local Union No. 83, of the municipally owned power plant. Here we have facts cited to show where this particular plant gives steady employment with no cut in wages to its employees. We learn where electric rates

have been cut to the public and at the same time profits continue undiminished. In fact, there have been four cuts in rates charged to customers. Figure out for yourself what this means. Here is, indeed, a glaring example to show the huge profits piled up by private companies, which at the same time deny the public the comfort and convenience that would be its lot if rates were lowered. A powerful argument in favor of public ownership of electric power plants.

Local Union No. 103 tells of conditions that exist on its postoffice job, being erected by the Severin Company, of Chicago. This account brings back memories of the time when this same concern did the postoffice job here in Baltimore. The unsafe conditions found to exist are identically the same as were in effect here, lack of ordinary precautions around stairways, elevators, etc., lack of proper temporary lighting, all seem to describe conditions as existed here. One glaring fact stands out and that is that this concern certainly is making the most of this depression and is attempting to cash in and increase its earnings by neglecting to expend funds for ordinary safety measures. This seems to be a chronic ailment of the Severin concern. The only way to deal with that outfit is to exert pressure in the proper direction. Ordinary and gentlemanly means have no effect. Any time a concern disregards ordinary every-day safety precautions for the protection of human life and limb heroic measures have to be resorted to much more so than when wages are concerned.

That old prolific writer, Bachie, is writing like in times of old. His sense of humor is still with him and shows no sign of depression. It is really a tonic to come across, read, and digest his literary efforts. When he speaks of "Peory" we can't help but think of our own "Ollie" King. He is the boy who made Peoria or "Peory" famous in these parts. Maybe Bachie is a boy friend of "Ollie". You know the old saying, "Truth is stranger than fiction."

The "Copyist", of L. U. No. 212, writes a very optimistic letter and expresses a great faith in human nature. His faith seems to be unbounded. The boy must have come in contact with the right sort of people in his time to feel that way. At any rate a faith of that kind is really commendable. We must confess we haven't found it in our experience to feel so generous and able to repose any too much faith in human nature in general. We are still open-minded on the subject and may yet find it possible to change our opinion on the subject. All depending on what Santa Claus does for us this season.

Brother Liversage, of L. U. No. 83, brings out some facts and warns us that we must face facts and quit ducking our heads in the sand. He shows when it's no use kidding ourselves by simply ridiculing this idea of industrializing of the building trades. It's here and try as we may to laugh it off it is no use. His warning is timely and it will pay us to take heed.

Well, Thanksgiving Day has come and is now history. We looked around for things for which to be thankful, in spite of conditions as they now are we still feel thankful that conditions are no worse than they are. In other words, "Nothing is so bad but what it couldn't be worse." But why dwell on thoughts of gloom?

Now we shall take time by the forelock, and in order that our sentiments may be delivered in time and in season, we shall wish all officers of the local, all officers of the International Office, and the membership in general a very Merry Christmas and a very, very Happy and Prosperous New Year.

R. S. ROSEMAN.

L. U. NO. 58, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

What is, to us, the most important question of the day? Is it the unorganized worker? Is it the thirty-hour week? Is it the industrialization of the building trades? Is it government-in-business, and its \$45,000,000,000 bureaucratic tax burden on the backs of the workers? Is it the Supreme Court's interpretation of the Constitution? Is it industry's responsibility to society? Or is it—that's right, we nearly forgot him—our old friend, "War Debts"?

The recent dumbbell throwing contest between Hoover and Roosevelt, in which this last "baby" was tossed around, should give us an inkling as to its importance. Whatever is done with it, it can be safely wagered that labor will not be called to the White House to discuss whose mouth it's got. Labor is seldom invited anywhere. We weren't invited into the war. And if it is this \$12,000,000,000 baby that is keeping this bounteous land in the bottomless pit year after year, we can rest assured that it will continue to keep it there until the very special interests which are invited to the White House are told by labor and the people that we don't give a tinker's dam whose baby she is—that we are not interested any more in whose money will be lost by cancellation. All we are worrying about is the return of business relations throughout the world so that 12,000,000 Americans can go back to work.

Trade unionists generally will be keenly disappointed if the Federation dismisses its convention in Cincinnati this week without committing itself on this most important reason that 4,000,000 members are destitute. Present stagnation has its center here in the United States—all Hoover alibis notwithstanding. We have accepted and assumed a responsible heritage—that of world's banker. Since the war we have become a creditor nation for the first time. It must be apparent that we can't hold

the baton and let someone else conduct the orchestra. Either the United States must show the world the way out of this mess, or finance somebody else who can. And the organized workers of the American Federation of Labor want to know, and know it quickly, what the financial moguls of this country are going to do about it.

We know that our monied people have been hooked. We know that perhaps we had no business being drafted into the war. We know that the allies did not count on Germany reneging on the second last trick. We know that philanthropic America has already granted considerable concessions to her former allies as well as her foes. We know the impudence of European statesmen in telling us that their debts to us are the cause of our distress.

But we also know that we are out of work. We realize, if we are honest, that their money cannot pay Wall Street debts and buy the products of American workers at the same time. We realize that, economically, we are the most potent nation in the world; and that, as such, we are now entangled in international ties. The enormous burden of reparations that was placed on the backs of the German people has simply produced either a helpless or hopeless nation which can probably outwait America by 100 years, since over there they are used to poverty and sweat. Must we stagnate until we reach civil war? Will the American Federation of Labor sit tight and ignore the very essence of our calamity? Will they hand us a stone when we ask for bread? We cannot think so.

A legend is told in Roman history that when Constantine was marching against Maxentius, his rival at Rome, he saw in the sky at midday a flaming cross, and beneath it the words, "In this sign conquer!" The President-elect of the United States is looking for a sign from the American people. His policy, more than is generally believed, will be guided by public opinion manifested by signs of active agencies who are not

backward in expressing their convictions and their desires. Organized labor must inject itself into the incoming administration as never before. Organized labor must combat stubborn blindness and sorehead retaliation. War debts or no war debts, we must have the opportunity to earn our daily bread.

At the time of this writing, it is apparent that the courageous (?) and patriotic (?) bankers will have had their say, and that Hoover will have to demand the December payment. That the life-blood of the American masses will continue to waste away for another two or three years on account of it doesn't make much difference to our old, established, best families. The cats and dogs and the cattle in the field will be guaranteed enough to eat. American labor will not be allowed to starve. A principle is involved. The relentless capitalist law that a just debt shall be paid regardless of the cost in slaughtered men and liquidated homes—must be upheld. Dieu—et mon droit!

There is no effective middle road for us to follow. Either we must demand work for our members at the expense of foolish foreign loans; or we must demand the payment of foolish foreign loans at the expense of prolonged idleness. It must be apparent to the narrowest minds that our perspective will have to be enlarged to encompass the problems of other people. By helping others only can we help ourselves. That American labor will be big enough and vigorous enough to assert itself and blazon the way in this, America's great opportunity, goes without saying.

That is, to us, the most important question of the day.

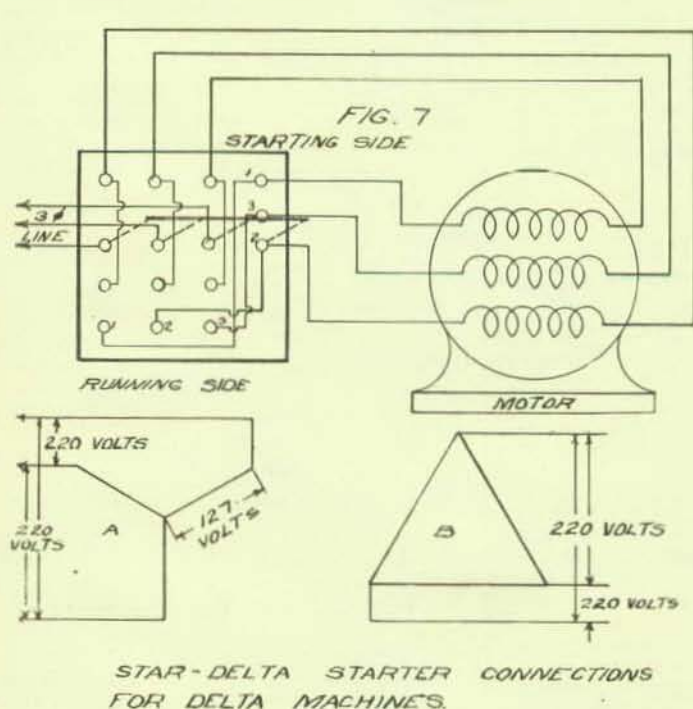
LEONARD SMITH.

L. U. NO. 77, SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

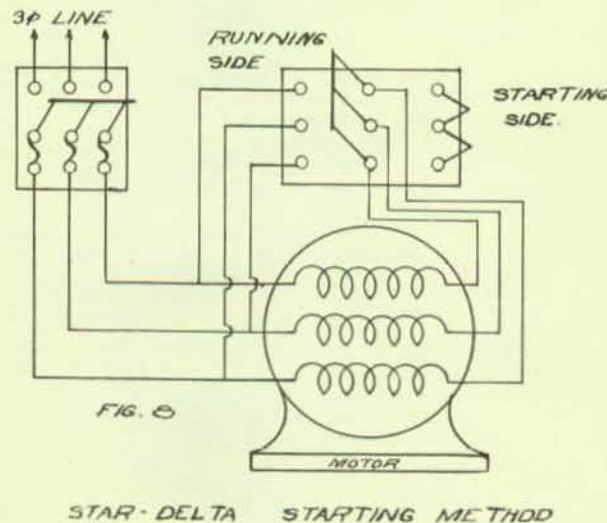
Louis Nash, our newly-elected county commissioner, received the largest plurality vote in Seattle of any candidate except Franklin D. Roosevelt, for President, and Homer T. Bone, for United States Senator.

Brother Nash has been our school teacher



STAR-DELTA STARTER CONNECTIONS FOR DELTA MACHINES.

Figure 7 shows the "Star-Delta" method of starting equipment for delta connected machines. The starting switch is a special switch by means of which the internal connections of the motor are connected "Y" when the switch is in the starting position. When the switch is thrown to the running position the internal connections of the motor are then "Delta" connected.



STAR-DELTA STARTING METHOD

Diagram A shows the "Y" starting connection. The value of the starting potential of this connection is equal to the line voltage divided by the square root of three (3). Say the line voltage is 220 volts as shown in the diagram. Dividing 220 by 3 the starting potential is 127 volts.

When the switch is in its running position the motor is connected "Delta", as shown in Diagram B, and the full line voltage is across the motor terminals.

Figure 8 shows another connection of the Star-Delta starting method. In place of the special switch in Figure 7, a three-pole switch and a three-pole double throw switch, are used. By means of the double throw switch the motor connections are changed from "Y" to "Delta".

for several years, teaching unionism to the unions. He is the best qualified man in Seattle to spend two million dollars, voted by King County to care for the unemployed.

Mr. Nash's opponent was a "great engineer." Mr. Evans knew all about material, construction, and costs, but Nash is a student of men. He knows how to organize, how to co-operate and, above all, how to develop rich, triumphant lives among the common people.

We don't need any more engineers in government. "The work is all done," so they say, and we took them at their word. Now we will go forward building men, not just wealth; developing the human race, not balancing the budget.

There is enough work to be done in this one corner of America to employ the 10,000,000 unemployed in our country.

The Columbia River Basin project will irrigate 1,716,600 acres of the most productive land in the west. The surveys were completed by the U. S. Reclamation Service in 1925.

In the Yakima Valley there is a population of 64,000 living on 94,000 acres of irrigated land—about one and one-half acres to a person.

The Columbia River Basin will have a population of 1,000,000 more people than at present.

The Coulee hydro-electric plant, a part of this development, will produce 1,575,000 k. w.

There is to be built a vehicle tunnel through the Cascade Mountains connecting the Puget Sound country with central Washington. This tunnel will be 30 miles long, cost \$60,000,000 and take 10 years to build. Judge Austin E. Griffiths, who is promoting this tunnel, was elected judge of the Supreme Court of Washington at the last election, because of his activity in connection with this project, and also for his fair dealings with labor.

Alaska needs a highway from Nome to the States. This road will connect at the Alaska border with the Canadian highway. Alaska can produce enough meat to feed the nation—a reindeer to the acre—on 300,000,000 acres. Tundra, the food reindeer live on, is from one to five feet deep nearly everywhere in Alaska.

There is the logged-off land in Washington, Idaho and Oregon to be reforested.

This is part of the work that will be undertaken within the next few years. Labor has a vital interest in these future undertakings, and we think should begin building for the new era upon which we are entering.

FRANK FARRAND.

L. U. NO. 107, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Editor:

Just a bit of chat from the Brothers of 107 in the furniture city.

The majority of Brothers are beginning to think about Christmas and wondering how they are going to fulfill those letters that "Junior" sends to Santa Claus.

It seems that the returns of the recent election are satisfactory to the boys, at least they seem to be in favor of a change, for better or for worse.

I for one am beginning to believe that that we are looking for that prosperous corner in a big round-house. Well, so much for this depression hokey.

The building industry is still maintaining its extremely low level, with the civic auditorium nearly completed without very many of our men on the job.

None of the boys have managed to scrape up enough dough to take a trip north after that nice fat buck.

The local is only holding a meeting on

the third Monday of every month, but the executive board holds meetings the other three Mondays to take care of all the important matters that may be brought up.

Well, I guess I'll put a shading coil on this chatter until I can think of some more news.

Until we bump on that proverbial corner.
P. S. NORTON.

L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

Gangway for turkey soup! In boarding house parlance, dear friends, that means only this, "The meat is gone, but the bones they linger on." From occupying the honored place at the festive boards only a few days ago, the noble bird has descended from the heights, down through the stages where it was first creamed then hashed and now finally it has reached the depths—"zup," or "zoop," whichever you prefer.

From the apartment below comes the monotonous drone of Graham McNamee as he tries to announce the Army-Notre Dame game. As an announcer he rates as a third class hod-carrier, and that's giving him a break.

It is hard to believe that 21,000,000 Americans can be wrong, so let's hope that Mr. Roosevelt delivers the "goods" during the next four years. Forget the party-lines and give the "poor guy" a break (he'll probably need lots of 'em) with the hopes that the high tariff continues and the European countries are made to pay their debts.

And that just reminds me, Christmas is only 29 days away, so do your shopping early while the morning's local blah-sheet sez that beer is only 27 days in the offing (How's that one, Mister Cincinnati?), if the present crop of prophets know of what they speak. With its return the country's exchequer will be enriched by a vast sum through the proposed tax, but it is downright silly for anyone to suppose that beer will be a panacea for the present conditions throughout our

country. Most of the suds that I ever consumed, no matter how much or how little a quantity, only gave me a sour stomach and a rotten headache, besides which, I wouldn't trade one stiff drink of good whiskey for a barrel of beer. (Cameron, take notice!)

However, I am a firm believer in what the old lady said when she kissed the cow, so open up the coffer-dams in the breweries and let everybody so desiring, swim in it. But, for heving's sake, don't forget the guys who like their whiskey straight and other things wild.

So far this winter we have been blessed with very moderate weather and the "heavies" are still in camphor, with the fervent wish that they stay there until the moths do them dirt.

The temperature of the air has been up around 52 degrees for the past month and, on October 16, the water was 68 and air 55. So we didn't linger long after the bawth.

Must make a little visit to L. U. No. 210 and learn what is new with them. It seems strange in a town of 60,000 that months can go by without meeting with some of the older friends. For instance, haven't seen "Mail Pouch" Kershaw, Charlie Phillips, Jack McCaffrey, "Dutch" Werntz, or "Snuffy" Stafford for at least five months, yet all five are working around the streets every day. And hello to "Howdy" Tarbert, who, I hear, is hibernating in Baltimore.

The outstanding event on the social calendar was the marriage of Brother Jack Nolte and Miss Katherine E. Beach, a brave guy and a charming girl, so here's wishing them a long and happy life together with no troubles at all—not even little ones, until after these dark clouds have rolled away. Enuff sed!

The Grim Reaper has again cast his shadow over the portals of L. U. No. 211. This time it was Brothers William Everetts and Edward B. Abbott, who answered to the last roll call. Both boys were members of long standing with not a blemish to mar their records.

One thing I nearly forgot to mention and it has me deeply puzzled: After the beer question is settled, just what are we going to use for money; and, still more important, where are we going to get it? (Yeah, I would think of that!)

A Merry Christmas and a Happy, Prosperous New Year to "yo-all!"
BACHIE.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Local Union No. 212, Cincinnati, Ohio,
Wishes to extend to the
International Officers
and employees at the I. O.
also to

All local unions and their membership
Our most sincere wishes

for a
Merry Christmas
and a

Happy and Prosperous New Year.

This same Holiday Spirit
is also extended to
all Brother members
of Local Union No. 212
by

THE COPYIST.

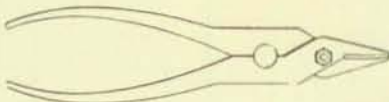
L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

After several months' absence, here I am again in time to wish you and yours a Merry Christmas. I suppose that you all heard the great crash when the Republican party fell down and went "boom"! Labor has spoken. They registered their protest again a forced depression (panic). No more of starving under a food administrator and American

Smith's Pocket BX Cutter

Men on the job who know the kind of tools they would like to have, sometimes find that there are no such tools on the market. Some of them have the initiative to develop their own tools and market them among their fellow workers.



Brother C. E. Smith, of Milwaukie, Oreg., a member of Local Union No. 48, has perfected and patented a tool for cutting two-wire and three-wire Number 12 and 14 BX cable or armor cable, which he calls Smith Pocket BX Cutter, a small, compact tool that does the work in an efficient manner. He has endorsements of it from the chief electrical inspector for the city of Portland and several other endorsements from men of note in the electrical business. Brother Smith says that if he cannot find a manufacturer to handle this tool for him he is considering manufacturing it himself and marketing it through the JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS. Inquiries should be addressed to him at 2513 Lake Road, Milwaukie, Oreg.

wage eliminator. What a wonderful ex-President we will have in Hoover! I wonder how soon this ad will appear in our daily papers: "Drainage engineer wishing position; four years experience in draining the government's gold supply. H. Hoover. For reference, ask Mr. Andrew Mellon or Mr. J. Ogden Mills."

Toledo will have one more name added to the already large list of unemployed after March 4, as this is the home of the once famous Walter Brown, the Simon Legree of the Republican party. We have arranged a warm reception here for our Postmaster General, Walter Brown. He will perhaps seek the contract of keeping the grass out of our streets that is going to grow there now that Hoover did not get elected.

We may think of putting some men to work making legalized beer now without being tried for high treason. Take the workers out of the breadline to make taxable beer and place the beer racketeers in the line.

The local results were as pleasing as the national voting. Our belly-robbing county commissioner was defeated and in his place went none other than John Quinliven, for many years secretary of Toledo's Central Labor Union. David S. Ingalls, the miners' enemy, was defeated for governor. Yes sir, the workers of Ohio have spoken; in fact, they hollered out loud. You folks in Washington will hear the echo of it about March 4. So, pack all your troubles in the old kit bag and smile, d— you, smile!

Work in Toledo is practically the same—four days a week and only three for the transformer department and underground department. We haven't had a full pay check here since Pershing was a corporal, and no promising future is in sight.

The Walkathon Marathon which just ended here after 2,400 hours has certainly put our good friend, Hugh Anderson, in a peculiar position. He must accustom himself to home life all over again. Yours truly has been duck hunting three times this fall. Got wet each time, missed three nights' sleep, went hungry three times, shot up four boxes of high powered shells—and no ducks. But in rabbit and pheasant season never missed a shot. (Didn't see anything.) Grover Sweet is a stay-at-home these days and no fooling. Reason—cast on leg due to the breaking of said limb in falling from pole.

Roy Myers has recently had the misfortune of losing his wife. Mrs. Myers passed on after several months of sickness.

By the time you are reading this Christmas will be almost here, so I will close by again wishing you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. (This goes for you in Washington, as well.)

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

The 1932 national election has passed into history, with an outcome that, to most of us, should have been good news. The defeat of the present administration, with its long-delayed action on depression relief and its policy of applying that relief "from the top down," should certainly be no cause for weeping on the part of labor. The incoming administration surely can do no worse than the present one has done, and if there is anything in the theory of the beneficial effect of restored confidence, the overwhelming landslide upon which the Democrats are going into power should be a hopeful sign.

In the state of Minnesota labor did rather well for itself on the political field. The daily papers, mostly Republican, designated the election as "a sweeping victory for the Farmer-Labor party." We were successful in re-electing Governor Floyd B. Olson, together with most of the incumbent Farmer-Labor members of the legislature. In addition to this we elected K. K. Solberg, lieutenant governor; Harry E. Peterson, attorney general; Knud Wefald, railroad and warehouse commissioner, and Magnus Johnson (former U. S. Senator), Henry Arens (present Lieutenant Governor), Paul John Kvale (re-elected), Ernest Lundeen, and F. H. Shoemaker to U. S. Congress. This gives us five Farmer-Labor Congressmen out of Minnesota's nine members of the lower house in the national Congress, and latest returns indicate that, with the many newly-elected Farmer-Labor members, the Farmer-Labor party will hold the balance of power in the next state legislature.

Looking back over the recent campaign and the conditions preceding it, it is not difficult to grasp the reasons for the Democratic victory and consequent Republican de-

feat. For years public sentiment has been steadily accumulating against that deplorable national mistake, prohibition, and the crucial moment had arrived when it was possible for one of the major political parties to capitalize that sentiment as a political asset. This the Democratic party did by adopting a platform that dealt with this issue in no uncertain terms, while the Republican party, due to too much indefiniteness of statement and ambiguity of meaning, lost the confidence of the people along this line. Further loss of popularity, for the Republicans, was caused by the painfully contradictory acts of passing the unpopular sales tax, in that play to the gallery, the frantic effort to "balance the budget," after having canceled, or deferred the payment of European indebtedness to this nation. For which acts, rightly or wrongly, the Republican administration got the blame. More important perhaps was the popular revolt against the administration for its method of dealing with the depression. Its long period of hesitancy, paltering and vacillation and then, when the need for relief measures was finally recognized, the pouring of that relief with a prodigal hand, into the lap of the big and wealthy banking, insurance and railroad interests, and, in the meantime, doing absolutely nothing for the man in the street.

Then, on the very eve of the campaign came "the final straw"—that reprehensible act, which must ever stand as a disgraceful blot upon the history of our government—the eviction of the bonus colony by fire and sword.

These were the major grievances held by the people in their indictment of the Republican administration and would seem sufficient to account for the chastisement administered to that party and to that administration by the voters on November 8.

As to what the after effects of the election will be, upon our economic and industrial life, remains to be seen. As I have said above, "The new administration can do no worse than the old one, and the psychological effect of the overwhelming vote of confidence in the Democratic party should have a stimulating influence."

But let us not kid ourselves that we have found, at last, that very elusive corner, or that we are going to step around said corner and discover prosperity in full bloom. The depression is still with us and any abatement of that depression that is brought about by the change in the political complexion of the government will simply mean that we have exchanged a set of over-selfish and over-avaricious masters for a set that are more humane and more liberal.

The great political struggle that takes place in this country every four years under the name of the national, or Presidential, election, while ostensibly a struggle between two or more political parties, for the opportunity to "guide the destinies of this great nation," is in reality a struggle, as far as the two major parties are concerned, between two groups of big business and financial interests and their chosen representatives for a place for those representatives in the "seats of the mighty," to the end that the real prizes of the contest (the special advantages and special privileges in the exploitation of the American public by, and to the aggrandizement of, the groups of interests that backed the winning party, via its campaign fund) shall be handed over to the group of interests that are successful in placing its party's candidates in power.

That is the great political game as it is played today and as it has been played for many years. Yet there are many signs on the political horizon that should give us hope for a better day in the future. While it is true that the many liberal, progressive or

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



LOCAL NO. 26 • GOVERNMENTAL BRANCH • NAVY YARD, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Members of this Local, through its Press Secretary, wish to convey to its International Officers, and to all Members affiliated with the I.B.E.W. Holiday Greetings.....

PRESS SECRETARY

THOMAS J. CRANN.

radical political parties that arise from time to time, face an almost insurmountable obstacle, to their ever gaining supremacy over the two old parties, due to their lack of those enormous campaign funds, the possession of which are almost essential to victory, yet they do manage to elect a few of their candidates. Then again, the old parties, in order to insure victory, are occasionally forced to pick for their candidates liberal or progressive men, on account of their popularity, ability, or aggressive leadership. All these form a leaven in the political loaf that produces an ever broader and more liberal sentiment, in the body politic, that eventually shows itself in the form of the passage of some really progressive legislation. Some of the ideas that were considered wildly radical a couple of decades ago are among the seriously considered issues of today. Some have already become laws.

The leaven is working and, if the American people will only take a sufficient interest in their own welfare to at least try to keep the course of their political evolution in the right direction, real democracy in the U. S. A. may some day become a fact.

W. WAPLES.

L. U. NO. 303, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Editor:

Last month we reviewed our doings for the past year and now that this letter will be the last for 1932 it should contain some news of what we intend doing next year. Seems to me that all our efforts in the past have been wasted; do what we can there is no glad hand given. For the life of me I can't see why. Our organization itself has plenty to offer and outside of human failings here and there, which don't, by any means, represent what the organization stands for, there is no reason that the electrical workers of this and every district should not be getting some place. Those who read this and are not members, think it over yourself first before making notes of what you can tell someone else of what Dealy has to say this month. And further, let me impress on you that if you and some more had backed L. U. No. 303 we all would have been better off than we now find ourselves. The writer has always been out to have the electrical worker respected as a craftsman, not as a loose end or a useful tool for some handyman to pick up and show himself off with. Let the electrical worker be the honored man in whatever capacity he is and, considering the risks of the trade, let the compensation be commensurate. But this dream will never come about unless we have honest organization. Scattered into various corners or standing on them is no use. So to you generally let me say that next year must be one to organize and we say, "How?"

Bachie's praise of one of L. U. No. 211 members is very fine. Yes, I read that portion of his letter with a million mingled thoughts and the chief one was when a member becomes successful and steps out of the ranks into paths of responsibility and influence why doesn't he retain his membership always? Kipling once said: "He who could walk with kings and yet not lose the common touch, he is a man." And how very, very true. One of our worthy Brothers who came from a distance to visit me some few weeks ago made this remark, which has worried me though it wasn't exactly new. He said, "This generation of men have no backbone and they are by no means reliable. So, Tom, that accounts for your not having a successful local." And yet I live in hopes and good wishes to all.

Have not had time to read all the letters and trust the boys from Stratford, Ontario,

A Wish For Christmas

By DAN REEDER, Chicago.

Oh, soul thou hast wandered far into the night,
The dark clouds of sin have shut out the light.
Come back to the cross, and thy sins confess,
And walk once again in righteousness.

Step aside from the darkness, and learn once again,
Beside thee still standeth the Saviour of men.
Then quietly follow where He leads the way,
He'll strengthen thee, keep thee, and make bright thy day.

In seeking for pleasure the world has gone mad,
Yet, alone in the darkness, the heart is oft sad,
Thy mind is so weary, in thy heart is distress,
Yet, there's rest, peace and glory in righteousness.

Say not "Tis too late; I have gone too far."
Look, beside thee, the gate; that still stands ajar.
Then enter it quickly, it leadeth to rest,
And feed thy starved soul on righteousness.

Here run the still waters; green pastures are there,
There's food for thy soul, and bright treasures rare.
How soft the green carpet of grass 'neath thy feet,
What joy in His glory the Saviour to meet.

How many long years, and sad was the day,
When thy heart from thy Saviour to sin turned away.
But hark, dry thy tears, He the offer doth stress,
I'll walk with thee ever in righteousness.

Seems easy, I know, to rush on with the throng,
Though oft the heart acheth and warns of the wrong.
Halt, right about face, from the throng stand apart,
And the Savior of men will give strength to thy heart.

Today we make merry, we're happy and glad,
Yet soon will come sorrow to make the heart sad.
Consider the future, how vast its expanse,
Death cometh tomorrow. Why take any chance?

Sure knowledge is thine, if thou wilt but know,
That He longeth great blessings on thee to bestow.
Then know Him, talk to Him, for surely you can;
You'll like Him, you'll love Him, the great Son of Man.

In darkness, in sorrow, in pain and in woe,
There's one to confide in, to Him you may go.
He'll cheer thee, He'll soothe thee, and bless thee, ah, yes,
And walk with thee always in righteousness.

'Tis seldom indeed, that we pause by the way,
To the world's Great Redeemer our homage to pay.
To look on His works and learn of His ways,
And, with soul awe inspired, to utter His praise.

So stand thee out bravely and give Him thy hand,
And ask for a place in that beautiful land.
How warmly He'll greet thee, how friendly, how true,
He'll walk with thee always, the whole journey through.

will think over my remarks about the unorganized hydro. One error in that letter was that they went to the Falls to see the larger American plants. It should have read, "Large power plants"—a small item, but one has to be alive to these things.

At this time of the year most of the folks feel somewhat kindly to each other and whether they mean what they say or whether it is just some new or present fad, they talk about peace and goodwill to all. Anyway, the saints among us have hoped by this once-a-year revival to awaken the good in us. And so right from my heart I wish you all, peace, plenty and goodwill.

THOS. W. DEALY.

L. U. NO. 306, AKRON, OHIO

Editor:

For the past three or four months our public utilities committee of the city council has been fighting the Ohio Edison Company for a reduction in light and power rates. It is quite an amusing and interesting affair. You can imagine a public utilities committee, tools of the power company, sparring around trying to make the public believe they are sincere in their efforts.

They thought they just about had everything in the sack when out of the air came along Mr. N. O. Mather, a former member of

the board of directors and for years legal counsel for the company, and who knows his business about rate negotiations for such corporations. Mr. Mather was discharged when some other holding company was organized to help take the spoils. Anyway he turns the cards face up on the table for the public and city council to see, and now you ought to hear the explaining.

Mr. A. C. Blinn, vice president of the company, says that Mr. Mather is vindictive towards the company because he was discharged. Maybe so, but if he has the right dope and informs the public to that effect, more power to him.

I often wondered how it would feel for a man like Mr. Mather to be sitting up on top—tightening the screws on the public for a crooked corporation, then all of a sudden to find himself kicked out, cut off from a handsome salary—then to turn around and tell about the crookedness of these corporations that he has helped to connive. Maybe it is one of those death bed repentances. Maybe he wants to become mayor of our fair city, but can a man like that be trusted? However, he has the boys in a hole and it is going to be interesting to watch.

Well, election is over and rabbit season is open. A lot of our boys have been doing considerable hunting for cotton tails and, believe me, this is one year when they are

not doing it for sport; they are in dead earnest and shooting to kill.

WILSON.

L. U. NO. 323, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

Editor:

The time is close at hand when Mr. and Mrs. Pleasure Seekers of the United States will pack up their troubles and come to Palm Beach, to enjoy tropical scenery and June weather all winter. But I am afraid it will be like last season.

When Mr. Contractor goes over their beautiful home with them, trying to get work for us and very little profit for himself, the owner will say something like this: "As long as one light in each chandelier burns don't bother fixing the rest—we are in a depression and money is scarce." Some of them have plenty of money, too, but won't dare turn it loose.

About half a dozen of the boys have been working enough to meet expenses this year, though most of them have very little work and others none at all. We keep a card system and can look back and tell just how much each member works each week. I will check up with the business agent and let you know more next month. Some of the members are working on ice wagons, fishing or anything to get food.

Brother Abell, our business agent, wanted each one of us to bring an idea to the meeting as to how the boys without work might make a few cents. On the other hand, Brother Fagan, our president, suggested that the local take a correspondence course and set aside a time to study. A very good idea, I think; but some members said they couldn't study for thinking how they would feed their wives and babies.

We have a perfect climate and beautiful country, so if any of you have a little money tucked away we'll be mighty glad to see you. However, if you come in hopes of getting work that will be just too bad.

Surely, before very long, things will get lively; and in the meantime, my very best wishes!

WADE SUTTON.

L. U. NO. 339, FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Editor:

We are still on the map and all getting three squares a day and a fair bed to sleep in, so don't think we are all dead just because you have not heard from us for a while. Every time I read the WORKER and read this letter and that letter, most of the writers are crying and pulling long faces about the tough times. What good does it do? Why not cheer up and say there are better times ahead, so why worry?

Well, since my last letter the Hydro Electric have put up 20 miles of construction out into the rural districts to give the farmers light and power and they still have five miles more to do yet, so that made a bit of extra work for the past three months. Now in my last letter I told you where we were living and how to get here if any of you wanted to come to spend a vacation, so if any of you like the cold winter weather we can give you that from now on for a while because winter has set in early this year.

For the past two years I have heard a lot about different companies losing a lot of business in regard to the telephones. But I must say we have stood up pretty well in regard to these two towns and I can say the same about the light and power.

Now I am going to give you the prices of telephones up here in these two towns: Business desk phone, \$50 per year, and a residence phone, \$2 per month with 10 per

cent discount. Our light costs 2½ cents for the first 50 kilowatts and the balance is one cent per kilowatt. I am giving you this price for all residences. So check up your accounts and see if you are getting any better rates than I have quoted above, because we give 100 per cent service in both departments. Our motto is, "Service 24 hours a day."

At our first meeting in November we started out to run a whist and keno party every Thursday night. We rented a room in the largest hotel in town and stepped out to make some cash and made good on the first two, so that shows you that Local Union No. 339 is not pulling a long face. We are going out after the money. Local Union No. 339 has got some champion card players. Brother Cap is kingpin over all. Now all locals take a tip from Local Union No. 339—form a good strong committee and step out and do something to boost your purse and help keep your members' dues up. We know it can be done, so start right now and let's hear how you make out. Well, Mr. Editor, Brother Kelly, our former secretary, is still on the sick list. He has been laid up since last April, but we are all hoping he will soon be out again. I send my regards to Brother John Noble and Charlie Osier, of Hamilton, and Brother Frorsey, of Toronto, and Local Union No. 339 wishes all a Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year.

J. OTWAY.

L. U. 348, CALGARY, ALBERTA

Editor:

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all the readers of the JOURNAL.

I must especially thank the many Brothers who have made such kind remarks about my humble efforts as the scribe of Local No. 348. I am sorry that I am unable to reply to you all personally, so take this opportunity through these columns.

I hope that the coming year will bring us all more cause to be thankful; I suppose we can all agree that this one that is just about to close has brought but little happiness.

Still, it is not much to our credit if we can only be happy when times are good and everything is coming our way. We are certainly very badly off if we can't find some-

body worse off than we are to help.

So, if you wish to assure for yourself a Merry Christmas this Yuletide, get a smile on your face and make somebody else happy. You, with a good roof over your head and a warm fire to sit by, remember the King of Kings lying in a stable on that first Christmas morn.

Remember the Christmases we spent in the muck and mud of Flanders?

So all together, boys: A Merry Christmas, everybody!

H. C. DAW.

L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor:

We are happy to report progress for organized labor on the U. S. Government quarantine station being built on Fishers Island, at Miami Beach. This project has been a "sore-spot" to organized labor and, but for the untiring, persistent efforts of the board of business agents, it would still be 100 per cent rat.

We are proud to state that our business agent, Frank Roche, has been particularly active in the fight to gain recognition for organized labor there. He has proven again that he is worthy of the respect and admiration of organized labor in Miami. He was threatened, cursed, insulted and humiliated by an "unfair," belligerent government superintendent, but in spite of these obstacles, has succeeded in having this man discharged and replaced by another, who has made it possible for union men to work there.

Here's another tip for those planning on "going south" this winter: Anyone coming down here for work will find it mighty tough. There is a state-wide movement to employ permanent residents only. The movement is not a selfish one, but one of necessity.

Due to its wonderful climatic advantages and beauty, Florida is the annual victim of "chiselers," "fly-by-nights" and unscrupulous "practitioners," who cause us no end of grief. We are trying to control this situation.

Frank Roche's school-girl complexion and youthful figure were both "ruined" by his last voyage and mission to Fishers Island. Some folks say he is just blushing (bashful chap that he is); others insist that he is "going native," possibly aspiring for a position as "big chief" in one of the local Indian

NOTICE

Daily, the International Office receives notices from the Post Office advising of changes in addresses of members to whom the Journal has been sent.

These notices entail a large and seemingly unnecessary expense to the International Office especially noticeable at this time when we are endeavoring to curtail expenses.

We therefore ask your co-operation. You will assist greatly by notifying the I. O. of any change in address made or contemplated. Be sure to give us your old and new address.

A form is given for your use.

Notice of Change in Address

(Name)

(L. U. No.)

(Old Address)

(New Address)

villages. But consensus of opinion says that he's "all het up" over his treatment on the island. Your guess is as good as mine.

Charlie Hanson is letting his whiskers grow for his annual role of Santa Claus. Here's a fellow with a heart of gold and ideals and principles that everyone admires. Don't let 'em singe your whiskers, Charlie.

CLARENCE GRIMM.

P. S.—We think a "stunt department" in the JOURNAL, as suggested by Clarence Wheeling, of Vincennes, Ind., would be an interesting addition.

L. U. NO. 409, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

Winter has descended upon us in all its vigor and fury, and we are digging ourselves out, and plowing our way around. It is many years since so much snow fell in the month of November, and the prospects are for a bumper crop, which will create much work, and perhaps help to supply needs to many in straitened circumstances. "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good."

It may be the weather, but the attendance at meetings is not increasing to any marked degree.

I mentioned that Brothers McGlogan and McEwan would be at our November meeting. This was an error on my part, for which I apologize. I should have said December. However, it will give the boys another month to gather up courage to leave their cozy chairs, and their wives for one night to come, and listen, and perchance to enter into discussion with these Brothers on topics concerning their welfare.

At this time it would be appropriate to extend cordial Christmas greetings to all officers, and members under the banner of this JOURNAL from the members of L. U. No. 409. I hope to have a newsy letter next month, so will close.

Again wishing the Brothers the compliments of the season, and hoping it won't be a dry one for the Brothers south of the line. Here's hoping.

R. J. GANT.

L. U. NO. 465, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Editor:

The outstanding accomplishment of this local during the past few months has been the establishment of a school which was organized and started September 21. Classes have been held regularly each week since that time. J. B. Bowen, formerly of L. U. No. 405, and a graduate of electrical engineering of Wisconsin, is the instructor, while E. A. Finley, our hustling business manager, has been furnishing the impetus to the movement. An outline of the course given by the University of California in their correspondence work is being followed at the start; this is devoted more to the solution of everyday practical problems which confront the worker. Other members of organized labor were invited to take part in the school and it was thought that perhaps the projectionists, radio operators and members of the inside Local No. 569 would co-operate but apparently our sister local has seen fit to go its own way. Thus far the school has been very successful in fulfilling its purpose. We are enclosing a picture of some of the members who are attending, taken after the meeting—not all were able to stay for it.

After some 30 years of union activity Brother H. M. Baker, our financial secretary, has decided to retire from service. Brother Baker is holding down the Coronado trouble job, and Coronado, you know, is one of those places surrounded by water without a drop to drink. We all appreciate the many years

of service he has given to our organization and wish that we had more members like him. George P. Daigle will assume the duties of this office vacated December 1. George is a very popular member of this local and we extend to him our co-operation and best wishes for his undertaking.

Brother Fred Bonds, of this local, who resides in Escondido, was elected commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars post in that city. We are pleased to learn of the Brother's popularity with his comrades.

Brother Vern Marlow, formerly of 65, is recuperating from a major operation for kidney trouble. He has had a long hard pull of it but is coming out on top.

Our Mussolini, V. Wayne Kenaston, was grounded the other day when a pair of pliers coming 40 feet down the pole hit him on the head. Kenny has been a journeyman for several years and this was superfluous. Possibly another promotion was intended.

Political enthusiasm this year led to many bets, consisting of gallons, etc. Now from the outcome we are wondering if some of the fellows will be able to liquidate. Seriously, however, some of us cannot understand the motive of our International Office in endorsing Tammany's candidate and striking from the lines of their correspondents any sentiment expressed adversely.

E. M. FOSTER.

L. U. NO. 502, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Editor:

It is with a great deal of pleasure and personal happiness that I write to the JOURNAL at this time. Local Union No. 502 was given a very pleasant surprise at a recent meeting when no other but Brother James Broderick paid a visit. "Jim" at all times seems to fill our lives with the spirit to carry on when the clouds seem the darkest. May we be so enlightened for many years, is the fervent wish of this local.

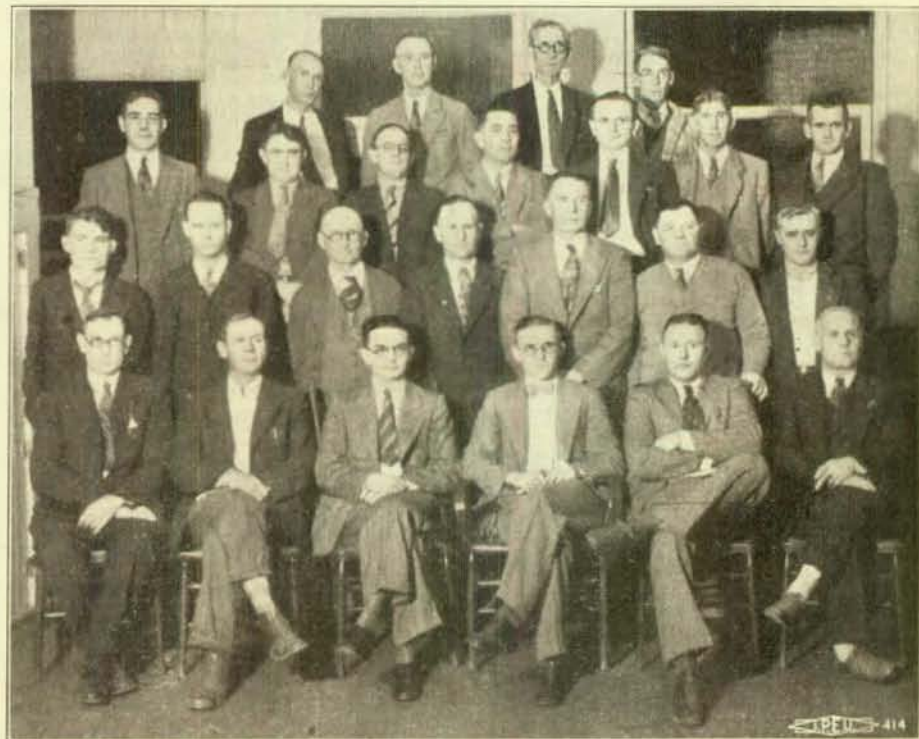
Then again it is with much pride that we point to our Brother union in this city, namely, Local Union No. 605, which was recently formed at the New Brunswick Telephone Company. They, too, have broken into the correspondence of the JOURNAL and we all enjoyed the writers' column and sincerely hope that we will have many more to come from that source.

So no wonder we are full of happiness with our two unions "carrying on", thereby carrying the torch of unionism to show the only path to an otherwise stupid world. In rambling along let me give you my conception of happiness. Happiness, to me, doesn't mean acquiring things or having people give you things or doing things for you. That isn't happiness. Happiness is doing nice things for people, giving them things, saying nice things to them to make them happy. Why, that's the only happiness there is in this world. That's what "real" happiness is. Now, some of you readers may remember the old grandmother who had a little jar she kept in her pantry where she hid her small change. Well, folks, happiness is just like that old jar. You can't take anymore out of it than you put in it. In other words happiness is just like a kiss: the only way you can get any good out of it yourself, is to give it to someone else.

"Oh, yum," I'm afraid that my readers must be nearly asleep with such thoughts but it's my poor way of showing that "All's right with the world" down our way.

To the Brother unions in the United States, Local Union No. 502 hopes that the election, in which Mr. Roosevelt was elected with such an overwhelming majority, will pave the way to the return of prosperity—and beer. After all, we ask very little of this world, so why should we be denied this bit of pleasure that brings much cheer to some.

At this time of the year well wishes are in order. So to all my readers let me hope



ELECTRICAL CLASS, L. U. No. 465, I. B. E. W.

Back row: R. J. Wilcox, W. C. Elliott, N. E. Williams, R. D. Alexander. Third row: V. H. Haddon, F. M. Sullivan, Asa McGovney, G. P. Daigle, R. D. Rademacher, I. D. High, V. W. Kenaston. Second row: Homer High, Harry Witt, Joe Jenkins, G. F. Talbot, W. P. Harrell, Arthur Hyder, Lars Billie. Front row: G. M. McMorrow, George Jennings, E. A. Finley, J. B. Bowen, J. G. Brown, J. F. Walker.

that your cups will be overflowing. A very Happy Christmas, a New Year that will bring peace and happiness to you, is the one and only wish that Local Union No. 502 and myself send to you.

In closing let me say:

Beer is like the flaming sun;
It's proved by every test.
For it always rises in the "yeast"
And settles in the "vest".

ROBERT F. JONES.

L. U. NO. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor:

President Rockwell asked me to write Local Union No. 595's contribution to the JOURNAL for this month, which invitation I reluctantly accepted. I say reluctantly, not because I do not want to write to the other locals, nor because I did not want to comply with his request and see my own local represented regularly in the JOURNAL, but because, after reading the very fine articles in the JOURNAL month after month, I feel my inability as one capable to write an article which might be interesting and helpful to the readers. You may think this is inferiority complex but it is not. I know that the ability to write magazine articles has not been developed in me and that does not necessarily indicate inferiority complex. I do, however, pride myself of the fact that I have developed in me, to a certain degree at least, the ability to think. Let us all try to develop in us to a higher degree the ability to think and think by analysis.

Fortunately for me "Rocky" did not limit my letter to any definite subject so I presume that I am permitted to write about anything from the discovery of America down to the present depression. When I was a kid I used to hear my parents speak of them as "panics".

By the time this article goes to press (if it gets that far) the election will be over and all of the "bally hoo" that we are hearing now over the radio will be stilled. Let me say a word about the political "bally hoo". It isn't all "hooyey." You can pick it out just as easily as picking rotten apples out from the good ones. Take for instance the tariff. We hear of "high tariff" and "low tariff" and "protective tariff" and "competitive tariff" and all sorts of tariffs and after careful consideration I have come to this conclusion, that all the political "bally hoo" about tariff is merely a smoke screen to befuddle the minds of the voters, and let me give you a concrete example and you may apply its likeness to any other situation you have in mind. Last winter about a couple of weeks before Christmas I went down to one of the electrical supply companies to purchase quite a number of Christmas tree lights for an occasion with which I was connected. I was asked, "Do you want American or Japanese made lamps?" Naturally I was quite surprised being asked that question by an electrical supply company. I would expect to get Japanese made lamps at a "five and ten" store, for that is all they carry. So I said to the man who was waiting on me, "How come, you are handling Japanese made lamps?" And he said to me, "They are all made by the same company. They have their factories in Japan and the lamps are made by the same process and from the same kind of materials. They are just as good lamps and cost much less." Needless to say that I did as all real Americans and all real trade unionists should do, purchased the American made lamps.

Now here is the point. We are operating under what is known as "a high protective tariff", but whom does it protect? I say, "Nobody". It is merely a source of revenue for the national government. It is obvious that it does not protect the American worker, for it does not prevent the importation of Japanese made lamps. It does not protect the American manufacturer who also owns the factories in Japan.

The only way to protect anybody from the flood of these foreign articles is for our representatives in government to have the courage to place an embargo on such articles as would tend to flood the American markets and keep American workers and American farmers out of work. But people say, "You can't do that". Makes me laugh. Ever read the story of the "Boston tea party"?

Don't let them fool you any more about the tariff or any other issue. Think it out for yourself. They will try to make you believe anything to get your vote but do not lose track of this fact, that under the profit system as it is allowed to be carried on by the men that you and I elect to represent us in our various functions of government, about the only real hope we have is in organized labor. Next time a politician asks you to vote for him ask him, "What do you propose to do for the common herd?"

Did you ever think about this? It is impossible to develop the mentality to its highest capacity in an undernourished body. What is likely to be the attitude of the man or woman toward a society which not only permitted it but we may say compelled it to go undernourished when a growing child and needed the proper food and clothing? The answer is obvious. How can society condemn radicalism, communism, bolshevism, redism or whatever kind of ism you choose to call the protestation of an inhuman condition, when such is a product of society itself. I'd like to go into this subject more thoroughly but space will not permit. Perhaps I will at another time.

Things around Oakland and the Bay district are the same as they have been for the past couple of years. No work of any importance going on. We hope the Golden Gate and Oakland-San Francisco bridge projects will help out a lot, but they are not under way yet. Let me advise the Brothers not to come to California expecting to get on either of these projects without writing to the business representative of L. U. No. 595 or L. U. No. 6, for it's very likely that the specifications will provide for the employment only of California residents of a specified period of time. Other than a lot of unemployment in L. U. No. 595 things are O. K. You never saw a finer group of fellows anywhere. We have a good

set of officers who are devoting their time and energies to the full extent for the upbuilding of the electrical workers not only in Oakland but in the entire Bay district.

I wish every electrical worker all the blessing and happiness that can be his at this Christmas season.

JOHN F. LEACH.

L. U. NO. 632, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

We all know, Brothers, by past experience, that when a depression exists, or business reversals occur, it is a known fact that the big interest is out, and after our hides. They have, at all times, manufactured excuses at their finger tips, ready to broadcast and spread in the interest of low wages and cheap labor.

Brothers, this is my fight, and your fight, for the re-establishment of the wages that have been lost through the scheming and prying at the lid of industry, for the sake of a few who have attempted to gobble up and destroy the most precious thing that mankind has to do with, and that is labor. It is the duty of every single man of this organization of ours to upbuild and not to slander the work that men who have gone on have built up. It is a great relief to know that today we have a mighty organization with a future that is unlimited and a field big enough for all the members to dig in and help to build up.

Our executives are working day and night to help build this organization on the highest plane possible. It is all for us to gain and not to lose the benefits that we will derive for our efforts in pulling for better conditions, that we do not have now, and make this great organization one that will stand out in front of all. Now for your sake and mine let us start at once in rebuilding the parts that have been broken off by this reversal of business. Go to it, Brothers, as the organization stands ready to advise and to back any sane undertaking that you may suggest or devise. Yours for a bigger and better organization.

"THE SENTINEL."

L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH.

Editor:

I noticed another article by William Haber, of Michigan State College, which makes us in Lansing feel rather proud that we have a friend and neighbor writing for our JOURNAL.

Local Union No. 665 was favored with a talk by Mr. Haber recently and was much enjoyed by all those present and we are looking forward to another meeting with him.

Well, election is over and all the promises of grass growing in the middle of our streets have not come to pass yet. We have had some snow but the city seemed to have enough money to get it out of the way in a hurry.

In answer to an editorial in our daily paper here a manufacturer here of power lawn mowers said they had mowers for any kind of grass, even to grass growing between brick pavements but did not think it would be necessary; neither do we, as it is up to all of us now, no matter what party we are, to get behind and push, as I think that all it needs is a good leader and pusher and we will all be O. K. again.

The general contract on our new postoffice has been let and now Local Union No. 665 is doing all possible to get the electrical contract to a fair contractor, which I hope we will be successful in doing.



Vice President McGlogan Fought Blizzards in His Minnesota Campaign For Labor Gains. His Car Carried a Loud Speaker, and He Spoke to Thousands.

Local No. 665 is planning entertainment at our meetings for the winter in order to boost our attendance. Starting December 9 we will have two speakers and a get-together meeting with the other side of the family, meaning the women folks, and don't forget we are open to suggestions to increase our attendance at meetings as in times like this it sure is hard to get the boys out.

Well, election seemed to suit at least 90 per cent of the boys and we expect things to happen around our Capitol building, starting January 1, as the new governor takes office then and I am hoping for a few changes to better our conditions.

Wishing you and yours and all the Brothers a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.
A. J. BARTELS.

L. U. NO. 666, RICHMOND, VA.

Editor:

Below is a copy of a paper I read at our last local meeting. The local instructed me to send a copy to the JOURNAL for publication:

"Brains and Their Cultivation"

"The brain is a plant. Without cultivation and the proper environment it becomes a menace, not only to the body that houses it, but also to society as a whole.

"The cactus, in its native state, is a menace as well as a nuisance; but when properly cultivated and given the proper environment as Burbank did, it becomes a useful plant in the feeding of cattle.

"The tomato was considered useless and poisonous until some one with a developed brain cultivated it and made of it a useful article of diet, and it is today considered a very necessary food for the human race.

"Electricity at one time was considered an evil power, and its ability to destroy life and property was held in awe by those who had not developed their gray matter sufficiently to control and use it.

"Now, this is the problem we have taken up as our life's work, and if we do not study it, and master it, then we not only endanger our own lives but those who pay us to protect theirs. And any one who is not interested enough to study the problem that society has turned over to their tender mercies, has no right to engage in the electrical industry.

"This is why it is so necessary that those engaged in the industry should be examined and passed upon by a body of men qualified to determine their fitness to engage in so dangerous and hazardous a profession.

"This is why we have inspectors, a national electric code, that society may be protected from the quack or individual who by his ignorance is willing to sacrifice the lives and property of the people for his own selfish interest.

"Now, as to the economic phase of the subject. Due to our organization, it is possible for us to get together on an educational program.

"The unorganized worker lacks in education on electrical, as well as economic subjects. He is afraid to meet with his fellow workers; he is filled with fear and ignorance. If he were not ignorant, he would not be afraid, but ignorance breeds fear and superstition. The educated man holds his head up, he presses forward confidently, because he knows where he is going and what he is doing. He who does not know hesitates, vacillates, and his mind is torn by doubts and fears; he becomes panic stricken and not to be trusted at any time.

"The unorganized worker is usually called a 'rat.' Why? Because the rat does not use his brain. He will burrow and undermine the foundation of a building that gives him food and shelter, will befool the food he eats

"When Will It End"

Of all the wonders of today,
One wonders when religious prejudice will fade away.
And when nations war upon one another
Humans unite and call one another their Brother.
It is for the good of the cause, which they declare,
We must have harmony or less we beware,
For the cause of war they seem to say
Is to make humanity safe, is the cry of the day;
We return from war, with the deed well done;
Time passes and we find that the war has just begun.
Our Brothers divide and go on their way,
Forgetting their friendships of yesterday.
The differences of religions, they do not blend;
The bigotry of foolishness—
"When will it end?"

HENRY GODEL,
L. U. No. 3.

with his own excrement. He will gnaw matches and set fire to the building that gives him food and shelter. Why does he do this? For the very same reason that the non-union worker will work for less than the scale established by his organized Brothers, who have sense enough to try to keep a roof over their heads, food in the pantry fit to eat, and time and money enough to educate themselves and their families.

"The unorganized worker's brain is not developed. Like the rat, he is undermining the structure that gives him food and shelter, by working for less than the amount necessary to supply him and his family with the required food, clothing, shelter and education. By his actions he is not interested in building up, but in tearing down.

"Our organization was instituted for a constructive purpose, to build up and educate its membership. We wish to produce a better grade of mechanics, better men, women and children. And this can come only through education.

"So, get busy, study, know your self as well as your job. When you do this, all the other things worthwhile will be added unto you."

H. M. MONAHAN,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 714, MINOT, N. DAK.

Local Union No. 714 held their last regular meeting November 7. This is a new local with about 85 per cent of its members having never belonged before. We were rather slow in getting started. We have almost 100 per cent of the potential membership in this city already signed up. Although there is very little work in this territory at present we hope to be able to keep going, until things open up. If the fellows down East think there is a depression, they should live in North Dakota.

It was decided at the last meeting, in order to make the meetings more interesting and also instructive, to have a school pertaining to the latest developments in the electrical field.

A list of the officers in whose hands the destiny of L. U. No. 714 is at stake are as follows: Rudolph Lindman, president; Olaf Anderson, vice president; Edgar Han-

sen, recording secretary; Arthur Rickbeil, financial secretary and treasurer. We have a very fine bunch of fellows at the head of the local.

Hoping to better working conditions and have as many jobs "unionized" as possible we have affiliated with the Central Labor Union, of this city, and with the North Dakota State Federation of Labor.

We were very fortunate in having Brother T. C. Robbins, International Office representative, with us during the installation of the local.

This local wishes to extend again its appreciation for the work which Brother T. C. Robbins carried out while here with us. Hope he will continue to be the International Office representative in this district. The members, I am sure, would like to see him at any time.
HASKELL MANES.

L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

Well, election has passed and while the results are not to the satisfaction of all we must recognize the fact that our success as individuals depends upon a successful administration regardless of what party administers the business of government. Of course, the professional hammer throwers will stop only long enough to go into reverse, but they are only a form of itch, often annoying, never pleasant but seldom fatal.

One particularly disappointing effect of the election was the defeat of the Honorable Menalcus Lankford, representative from the former second district of Virginia. The success of the move to "get Lankford" by destroying district lines, was a foregone conclusion but it was hoped that he would hold his former majorities in the old district.

Had Lankford received the support of every beneficiary of his activities in Congress he (Lankford) would have received a larger majority than ever before, but many of the weak-willed, seeing the impossibility of obtaining a statewide majority, abandoned the ship without knowing why. This was not surprising; that labor is notoriously disloyal is proven by the recent weeding out of friendly legislators in all sections of the country.

On Thursday, December 1, Local 734 will induct 30 new members. This increase is due to the increase in employment at Norfolk Navy Yard in the last three months. The next few months will see a further increase, but this will be confined to former employees eligible for reinstatement.

A recent order issued by the Secretary of the Navy provides for the spreading out of work in navy yards by an indiscriminate system of furloughs without pay. Capt. W. N. Jeffers, acting commandant at the local yard, stated today that at present no necessity exists for the putting into effect of this order.

A few days before Christmas several hundred baskets of food will be distributed by employees of the Navy Yard. This has been made possible by the contribution of nearly \$1,200 by individual employees and this amount will be supplemented by a donation from the Cooperative Restaurant at the yard. Distribution will be restricted to former employees who are at present unemployed and is in no sense an act of charity, for nearly all beneficiaries, during their periods of employment in the Yard, contributed in like cases many times the value of a basket and now are receiving only a small return on their investments.

The Central Labor Unions in Norfolk and Portsmouth have had some success in the placing of union made goods in local stores. At the solicitation of these bodies, "Cones Boss" overalls and work shirts are now

carried by the W. T. Grant stores in Portsmouth and Norfolk; Altshul's, in Norfolk, and at the Cooperative Restaurant in the Navy Yard.

Several members of Local Union No. 734 have from time to time offered suggestions for publication in the JOURNAL, but owing to our particularly disagreeable disposition and a disinclination to perform more work than necessary, we have neglected to use these suggestions. However, we wish to serve notice now that if any Brother cares to submit his ideas in writing, over his signature, we will gladly forward them for publication. The press secretary meanwhile reserves the right to reject all articles of an inflammatory nature or those which may be contrary to policy. SAUVAN.

L. U. NO. 784, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Editor:

Now that the election is over the fight is just getting started. Vice President McGlogan has always volunteered to do more than his share of the work. We should bear in mind that the jurisdiction of electrical workers on all railroads in the nation and Canada is some task for one man. He cannot do the impossible; he needs our co-operation, activities and support which are essential for a strong organization.

There are various ways in which our membership could direct their energies in a constructive channel. We could work on the non-union man. When approached properly the non-union man will respond if there is a spark of manhood and decency in him.

In cities where large newspapers conduct an open letter column, letters stressing the advantages of unionism could be written for publication. Editors are not such bad fellows and usually when approached in the right manner will publish any letters properly constructed and that contain some news value. It is this writer's experience that he has never had a letter regarding the advisability and desirability of men forming themselves into trade unions turned down by an editor and I feel sure that you will have the same experience if and when you lend your co-operation in this direction.

Further co-operation can be extended by paying our dues promptly. These efforts may seem feeble in the eyes of some, but they are all of value—no matter how small—to the perpetuation and building up of our Brotherhood.

May I repeat, no matter who is elected, no politician, banker, corporation, employer of labor, will give anything or pay attention to an individual. Old man depression certainly has taught us something. If we want an old age pension, unemployment insurance, six-hour day, then we must be strongly organized as it will never be accomplished any other way.

Our wage issue is near at hand with possibilities of a hard-drawn fight. Let us not be misled on newspaper fairy tales. Newspapers quite often make reckless statements—and for good reasons. Big bankers', big business' most effective and most destructive and least suspicious weapon is mind poisoning. In many instances we have let the other fellow do the thinking for us. Why not break those shackles of mind poison—do our own thinking along good hard lines? In times like these it is very hard to think as President Broach has so ably said in his comments: "The disease is at work. When the house is on fire—the weak wring their hands—the strong will try to save what they can."

The less talking about the coming wage issue the better it is for us. Rumors are put out for no other purpose than as feelers—so why not talk less and think more?

There Are a Lot of People From Arkansas

AN IDEA ABOUT WAR DEBTS

There is an old gag to the effect that a traveler through Arkansas asked a native why he didn't patch his roof, the native replied that it was raining. When the rain stopped the native did not patch his roof and when asked why he did not the native replied that it wasn't necessary.

Judging from the fact of greater and greater unemployment, each time a panic or depression catches us in its grip, there seems to be a lot of "People from Arkansas" in these United States. Evidently when we have prosperity a patch isn't needed and when we have a panic we evidently can't make a patch.

When we have relatively high wages and labor wants to cut down the hours, the bosses point to all the money that would be lost to us in wages if we only work five days a week.

Then when we are on furlough, half time or quarter time, and there is talk of cutting down the hours, it is pointed out to us that labor can't afford to lose any more time as they are barely making a living as it is. There doesn't seem to be much difference between the Arkansawyer and the whole nation, economically speaking.

In a bulletin of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, issued September 24, they comment on a resolution adopted by the Connecticut Federation of Labor favoring the six-hour day and the five-day week, as follows: "While such a program offers a life of greater ease, it is curious that labor favors it inasmuch as it means lower earnings for the individual workers. The total amount of wages which can be paid depends on the value of the output and, consequently, if the number of workers is increased by a reduction in the hours of employment, there is less money available for each worker."

"The individual worker, who is now employed, can hardly feel that he is earning enough money at the present time to exchange part of his earnings for more leisure. It is possible, of course, that he is imbued with a nobler motive and is willing to accept wages which are not sufficient to meet the cost of living in order to relieve the unemployment situation. Such altruism, however, is hardly in accord with human nature nor is it justifiable. Why should labor alone bear the brunt of caring for the unemployed and so relieve the rest of the people from contributing toward the solution of a problem that is a national matter?"

"It is apparent that labor is in favor of the six-hour day and the five-day week because it is counting on an increase in wage rates to offset the reduction in hours. This is indicated by the statement made by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, at a meeting of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, held at Newark, N. J., on September 8. Mr. Green said that satisfactory wage scales must go along with readjusted working hours."

"The adoption of the six-hour day and the five-day week under the delusion that the individual worker's earnings will not be curtailed will be unfortunate because it will tend to lead to labor unrest when labor is finally forced to recognize that the payment of a larger amount of wages than that which is available is an impossibility."

There is one way in which the money will be available. By this time all the liberty bonds are in "strong hands" or in other words, rich people. A lot of these rich people, for different reasons, are in favor of cancellation of war debts from the former friendly allies. That is, they are willing to see Europe relieved from their debts but are also willing to see the same debts paid by the taxes on American business to meet the principal and interest on these bonds. Mr. Schwab, of war-time sobbing fame, just recently came out and added his voice to the chorus of cancellationists.

Now all we have to do is to cut out all the tremendous amount of money necessary to meet interest and principal on these "Liberty" bonds and use the money so released for the use of more wages, instead of more to them that hath.

What a proper name was given to those bonds, "Liberty Bonds." Now all we need to do is cancel the bonds, retain the "Liberty" and free the workers from bondage to the rich. That is the only way labor will stand for cancellation of debts.

In short, we want more liberty, less bondage and more wages with which to enjoy our liberty. It may sound naive but that is the way the world is hooked up and, being a practical people, we want it unhooked in a practical manner, if at all.

F. W. H.

Any surplus energy should be directed on the non-union man and boosting the organization. The writer believes it is worth a thought at least.

HARRY ANSON.

Coburn's New Book

Walter E. Coburn, a member of this organization and instructor in electricity, Manual Arts High School, Los Angeles, has entered the field of education with a textbook entitled, "High School Electricity

Manual". This is published by John Wiley and Sons, New York.

Mr. Coburn's work is well known by this organization inasmuch as a course for electrical students prepared by him was published by the International Office with his co-operation for use by apprentice classes of the union. This has had widespread circulation in many of the smaller cities in the United States.

A bean in liberty is better than a cornfit in prison.

IN MEMORIAM

William Everetts, L. U. No. 211

Whereas the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from our midst our beloved Brother, William Everetts; be it

Resolved, That the members of L. U. No. 211 do extend their heartfelt sympathy to the family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our Brother, also a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family and relatives, also a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

FRANK SCHWICKERATH,
WALTER E. CAMERON,
D. C. BACH,

Committee.

Robert Stevenson, L. U. No. 57

It is with deep sorrow that Local Union No. 57, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss of our worthy Brother, Robert Stevenson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to his family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days. That a copy of these resolutions be sent his family, a copy to the official Journal and a copy be spread on the minutes of the local union.

JACK MAHER,
R. L. POWELL,
E. B. CARTER,

Committee.

J. G. Krotzer, L. U. No. 14

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our devoted Brother, J. G. Krotzer; be it

Resolved, That in this hour of their sorrow we extend to his bereaved family our sincere sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be written into the records of the local union, copies be sent to the relatives and a copy forwarded to our official Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory.

V. A. DUNN,
Financial Secretary.

James J. Lafand, L. U. No. 18

Whereas Local Union No. 18, I. B. E. W., records the passing of our esteemed and well-known Brother, James J. Lafand, on September 25, 1932; therefore be it

Resolved, That we as a local pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deep sympathy with his family in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that we, the members of Local No. 18, being lawfully assembled, stand in silence for one minute in further tribute to his memory.

W. R. HOUSTON,
CHAS. O'HEARN,
HARRY M. WILLIAMS,

Committee.

Edward B. Abbott, L. U. No. 211

It is with deep sorrow that L. U. No. 211 records the death of our beloved Brother, Edward B. Abbott; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to his wife and family in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days in memory of our Brother, also a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, also a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be forwarded to the official Journal for publication.

FRANK SCHWICKERATH,
WALTER E. CAMERON,
D. C. BACH,

Committee.

Frank E. Swain, L. U. No. 68

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God, in His divine wisdom, to take from our midst our worthy Brother, Frank E. Swain, Local No. 68; and

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 68, I. B. E. W., and that a copy be sent to Brother who had always been loyal and true; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family of our late departed Brother, Frank E. Swain, our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late deceased Brother, Frank E. Swain, a copy to be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 68, I. B. E. W., and that a copy be sent to the International Office with the request that they be published in the official Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 68, I. B. E. W., be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of our late deceased Brother, Frank E. Swain.

F. C. KARNS,
C. F. OLIVER,
J. T. FLATTERY,

Committee.

Russell Flowers, L. U. No. 17

Whereas the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take unto His bosom our beloved Brother, Russell Flowers; be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 17 extend their heartfelt sympathy to the family and relatives in this, their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our Brother, also a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family, and a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

WILLIAM I. SPECK,
F. DONAHUE,
EDWARD J. LYON,

Committee.

Guy S. Summers, L. U. No. 125

There are times when the expression of formal resolutions seems inadequate, and recourse must be had to the more intimate appeal of simple language. Such an occasion is the passing on of an old and valued member of an organization. And in these circumstances must Local Union No. 125 close the account of our late Brother, Guy S. Summers.

We sorrow with the loved ones left behind, for, missing him, we can the more deeply sympathize with those who, from their closer association and stronger ties, must miss him more. To them we would extend the comfort of understanding friendship—of heartfelt sympathy.

In memory of Brother Summers, the charter of Local Union No. 125 shall be draped for 30 days, and copies of this tribute shall be sent to his bereaved family, to our Journal for publication, and shall be spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

DALE B. SIGLER,
W. A. LANK,
R. I. CLAYTON,

Committee.

Adopted by local union in meeting assembled October 28, 1932.

Joseph G. Krotzer, L. U. No. 14

It is with deep sorrow and regret that Local Union No. 14, I. B. E. W., records the sudden and untimely passing of our Brother, Joseph G. Krotzer; therefore be it

Resolved, That we as a union pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

E. L. HUEY,
Recording Secretary.

John B. Hann, L. U. No. 711

It is with deep regret and sorrow that Local No. 711, I. B. E. W., of Long Beach, Calif., records the passing of our late Brother, John B. Hann; therefore be it

Resolved, That we of Local No. 711 extend our sympathy to his widow and family, who remain to mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days, in respect to our departed friend and Brother.

J. R. LOWRY,
D. H. ELZEA,

Committee.

D. H. ELZEA, Recording Secretary.

George Simons, L. U. No. 697

Whereas Local Union No. 697 has been called upon to pay its last respects to a departed Brother, George Simons; and

Whereas we greatly mourn his sudden and untimely passing and desire to express to his relatives our utmost sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the relatives of our departed Brother, a copy to be spread on the minutes of this local and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

DUKE MCARTY,
DUNCAN RUSSELL,
RAY F. ABBOTT,

Committee.

Vernon Fitzgibbon, L. U. No. 51

It is with the deepest regret that Local Union No. 51 records the passing of our Brother, Vernon Fitzgibbon;

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to his family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy to be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 51, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DELMAR MCKINNEY,
GEORGE STIVERS,
VERNE REED,

Committee.

Fred E. Pfeiffer, L. U. No. 17

It is with the deepest regret that Local Union No. 17, I. B. E. W., records the passing of our late Brother, Fred E. Pfeiffer, into eternal rest; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to his family in their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 17, a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal; and be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

WILLIAM I. SPECK,
F. DONAHUE,
EDWARD J. LYON,

Committee.

John E. Jamison, L. U. No. 18

Whereas Local Union No. 18, I. B. E. W., records the passing of our Brother, John E. Jamison, on October 11, 1932; therefore be it

Resolved, That we as a local union pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deep sympathy with his sister in her bereavement; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his sister, a copy spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that we, the members of Local Union No. 18, being lawfully assembled, stand in silence for one minute in further tribute to his memory.

W. R. HOUSTON,
H. M. WILLIAMS,
C. C. SCHRANK,

Committee.

Joe Schmitt, L. U. No. 649

He is just away!

With a cheery smile, and a wave of hand, He has wandered into an unknown land, And left us dreaming how very fair It must be, since he lingers there. Think of him still, as the same and say He is not here—he is just away!

COMMITTEE OF L. U. NO. 649.

Alton, Ill.

BELL DECREASES PAYROLL, INCREASES FIXED CHARGES

(Continued from page 582)

in charges of \$5,920,757 annually, or nine cents per station.

Mr. Marshall pointed out from the exhibits that the data indicated that the fixed charges would be the part which would have to bear the burden of any rate reduction rather than labor. Maintenance payroll exhibits showed that during the three years of the present depression the company has been continually boosting certain wages.

Mr. Pierce, vice president of the New England company, asked Mr. Marshall: "Do you argue that there should be a wage reduction?"

Mr. Marshall answered: "I do not, but I am stating, as everybody knows, that during these times when we have less certainty, when we do not know what will happen in the future, some employers are keeping wage levels where they have been, without making any increases or decreases. But here there is clear evidence that the company has been going ahead increasing wages to quite a marked degree, and taking the money out of people whose incomes have been very seriously affected during this period."

Mr. Pierce: "I suppose you realize that there are schedules, that there have been schedules, which provided after periods of service for regular increases."

Mr. Marshall: "I am also aware of the fact that they have similar schedules in government service and in other companies, and those schedules have been suspended."

Mr. Pierce: "So have ours."

The main subdivisions of the weekly payroll were given as follows:

	1931	1921
Maintenance men	\$229,342	\$166,000
Switchboard operators	210,000	211,000
Clerical workers	109,000	59,000
Total	\$548,000	\$436,000
All other employees	147,000	79,000
Total payroll	\$695,000	\$515,000

This statement indicates, said Mr. Marshall, that in working out any mechanical changes or changes in the type of investment, the three groups would be the main wage groups to work with, especially the higher salaried groups. Whether labor is made more efficient by use of increased capital investment would be shown by the decreased expense of running the business on a station basis and on a per message per station basis.

The average weekly wages compare as follows:

	1931	1921
Switchboard operators	\$22.41	\$21.00
Clerical workers	28.03	25.75
Maintenance and plant men	47.00	40.00

One exhibit, published by the company, says that the switchboard is the heart of the telephone system. Mr. Marshall pointed out that the company is using a low wage class to operate the heart of the telephone system and paying an average wage to others considerably higher than the ones on whose

NOTICE

Local Union No. 176 of Joliet, Ill., wishes to inform all locals in the country, especially in the Middle West, of a man representing himself as our business manager and going under the name of Harry M. Martin. He claims to be selling jobs on the Illinois Deep Waterway, at a stipulated price per job, and so much per month until a certain amount is paid for an electrical worker's card out of this local. This man has no authority to use our name, or offer these jobs, as all waterway jobs have been thoroughly covered by this local.

Charles H. Meyerhoff,
Recording Secretary.

efficiency depends the quality of the telephone service, in so far as human beings are concerned.

The various Massachusetts Department of Labor exhibits showed a decline in employment and earnings during the period in Massachusetts industries, offices and stores.

Mr. Marshall introduced a United States government wholesale price index to show that the prices of the various commodities, which enter into the manufactured articles, have been decreasing in the last few years to a marked degree: In 1913, the base of 100 per cent; 1920 (peak), 226.2 per cent; 1928, 147.5 per cent; 1932, 98 per cent.

Gross profit comparison between principal industries of Massachusetts and of the New England Company, 1922-1930, inclusive, favors the telephone company. From this gross profit has to be deducted taxes, dividends, interest, and surplus requirements. These latter items for industry are not available.

Gross Profits Leap

For 1922, the gross profit (per cent of sales price) for the principal industries of Massachusetts totaled 17.2 per cent, while that of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company of New York was 26 per cent. In 1930, the gross profit for the principal industries amounted to 18.7 per cent, while that of the New England Company was 30.9 per cent.

The telephone industry has been, during this period, a much more profitable industry than the principal industries of Massachusetts, from the gross profit standpoint, Mr. Marshall declared.

Fixed capital investment of the New England Company has increased greatly: Per average number of stations in 1915, \$145.60; 1922, \$150.90; 1929,

\$220.00; 1930, \$228.00; 1931, \$236.23. In 1922, for each dollar of revenue taken in, there was required \$3.12 of investment; in 1931, \$3.91, a substantial increase.

If the investment required to get a dollar of revenue in 1931 had remained at \$3.12, there would have been an investment of \$238,000,000 instead of the actual one of approximately \$298,000,000; that is, assuming that the investment was as productive in 1931 as in 1922. That means \$60,000,000 of telephone plant is either excess property or property not very productive.

If the average investment per station is taken as \$150.00 and that figure is multiplied by the number of stations in 1931, then the result gives an investment of \$190,909,022 as compared with the actual one, \$298,898,771. In other words, the excess investment is, on that basis, \$107,989,749, it was said.

Mr. Marshall pointed out that the test of productivity of plant is its use by customers, for example, as shown by messages per month per station:

Year	Exchange Messages	Toll Messages
1915	137	5 (minus)
1921	129	5 (plus)
1931	125	6 (plus)

Revenues in 1931 were divided: Exchange, \$55,000,000; toll, \$19,000,000. Plant was as follows: In 1915, central offices totaled 415 and in 1931, 561; in 1915, company stations amounted to 541,000 and in 1931, 1,265,000.

There has been a shift in investment as shown by the following per cent figures:

	1931 Per Cent	1915 Per Cent
Central office equipment	23	12
Exchange distribution system	39	45
Toll distribution system	10	19
Balance of plant	28	23
Total	100	100

Mr. Marshall pointed out that there is a big increase in central office equipment (the plant used by those employees with the lowest average wage) from \$8,000,000 in 1915 to \$69,000,000 in 1931.

Use of plant on the basis of exchange and toll messages per month and mileage of wire in the company's distribution system (single wire) has decreased as follows: In 1916, 67 messages per month per mile of wire; 1921, 55; 1931, 31 messages.

The next hearing in the case will be held October 17, in Boston.

By Eyewitnesses

Twenty-Sixth Hearing: October 17th, 1932. State House, Boston, Massachusetts, before the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities.

Complaint of Boston Central Labor Union and other petitioning customers against the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company of New York and associated companies.

Appearances:

Wycliffe C. Marshall, for the complainants.
George R. Grant, for the telephone company.

Presiding Commissioner: Leonard F. Hardy.

Exhibits introduced: No. 600 to No. 627, inclusive.

Subjects covered by exhibits:

1. Average weekly wages or salaries by occupations.
2. Analyses of Long Term Advances, 1922 to 1930.
3. Analyses of Intercompany Accounts Receivable and Payable.
4. Investment in Aerial Distribution System.
5. Investment in Underground and Submarine Distribution Systems.
6. Utilization of Aerial Distribution and of Underground Distribution Systems.
7. Investment in Station Apparatus and Installation and in Private Branch Exchanges.
8. Investment in Central Office Equipment.
9. Switchboard Capacity compared with number of operators and number of central office installation and maintenance men.

The average weekly wages submitted by Mr. Marshall showed these changes at the close of the years 1921, 1926, and 1931:

Rank (Size of wage)	Occupations	Increase		Increase		Year
		Year	to 1931	Year	to 1926	
1	General officers and assistants	\$266.37	\$53.16	\$213.21	\$49.44	1921
2	Operating officials and assistants	73.88	5.44	68.44	1.62	1926
3	Accountants	68.72	0.92	61.80	D-.35	1921
4	Engineers	67.28	7.00	60.28	D-.73	1926
5	Attorneys	66.44	10.20	56.24	D-.09	1921
6	Supervising foremen	65.25	8.51	56.74	4.78	1926
7	Local managers	55.77	5.12	50.65	2.24	1921
8	Central office men	47.02	1.93	45.09	0.83	1926
9	Cable and conduit men	44.45	2.46	41.99	5.61	1921
10	Commercial Agents	43.55	5.94	37.61	5.75	1926
11	Line and station men	42.49	D-3.07	45.56	2.48	1921
12	Draftsmen and surveyors	41.26	3.05	37.61	D-3.82	1926
13	Service inspectors	31.55	1.56	29.99	D-2.82	1921
14	Clerical employees	28.03	3.19	24.84	D-.01	1926
15	Miscellaneous employees	27.46	.15	27.31	.34	1921
16	Experienced switchboard operators	22.41	1.40	20.92	D-.08	1926
17	Operators in training	10.61	D-1.61	12.22	D-1.21	1921

D—Decrease.

THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES FOR THE YEARS 1921 AND 1931 COMPARE AS FOLLOWS:

	1921	1931
General officers and assistants	24	24
Operating officials and assistants	605	249
Accountants	71	30
Engineers	333	138
Draftsmen and surveyors	272	221
Attorneys and right-of-way agents	42	44
Miscellaneous	1,097	744
Foremen	138	48
Central office men	1,577	1,219
Cable and conduit men	801	620
Line and station men	2,602	2,193
Commercial Agents	310	160
Local managers	90	110
Service inspectors	196	102
Clerical employees	3,902	2,324
Experienced switchboard operators	9,356	9,400
Operators in training	114	1,090

During the period of 1922 to 1930, inclusive, the New England Company borrowed as long term advances from the American Telephone and Telegraph Company of New York totaling \$109,781,799.74, on which the interest charges were \$5,827,231.26 (5.31 per cent of the amount borrowed).

During the same period, the New England Company loaned to other telephone companies \$15,358,075.55 on which the interest charges were \$690,624.36 (4.49 per cent of the amount borrowed).

Mr. Marshall showed that, in the accounts payable transactions, the New England Company incurred indebtedness to the Western Electric Company for equipment, amounting to \$133,122,840.65, during 1922 to 1930, inclusive, and paid \$131,499,165.12 and reduced the accounts payable amount by "other charges" of \$1,172,116.93.

The New England Company during 1922 to 1930 incurred indebtedness to the American Company of \$196,710,373.12, which Charles

S. Pierce, vice president of the New England Company, said are all practically "adjustment of toll charges back and forth between the companies."

Mr. Marshall said: "You must have had a whale of a toll business with an adjustment of \$196,000,000.00."

Mr. Pierce answered: "We certainly did. That is one of the things that has kept the business alive."

When Mr. Marshall said that the inter-company accounts showed large scale transactions, Mr. Pierce retorted: "Surely. It is big business." Mr. Marshall commented: "Just like 'Amos and Andy'."

During the same period, there were built up accounts receivable of the New England Company against the American Company totaling \$148,066,323.46 and against other telephone companies of \$13,686,797.

One comparison made by Mr. Marshall was of miles of single wire in the distribution in the years 1916 and 1931, as follows:

	Year 1916	Year 1931
Miles of wire		
Cable covered wire	1,226,888	5,057,491
Non-cable wire	229,950	303,118
Total wire	1,456,838	5,360,609

the present time what they were in the year 1921."

Comparison of unit costs of the distribution system, Mr. Marshall pointed out, showed, during 1916 to 1931, inclusive, a decrease.

In 1916 the book cost per mile of single wire in aerial distribution system was \$51.87; \$40.24 in 1931; while miles of wire increased from 506,017 to 1,971,330. The aerial (toll and exchange) distribution system is composed of pole lines, cable and aerial wire.

Similar results were shown for the underground distribution system (conduit and cable). The book cost per mile of single wire: 1916, \$24.53; 1931, \$18.85. Wire mileage increased from 947,484 to 3,373,606.

In 1921, there were 12.6 miles of pole lines per repair man; 13.5 in 1931. Company stations per man: 394 in 1921 and 488 in 1931.

The book cost of main and extension station apparatus increased from \$8.57 per station in 1916 to \$18.74 in 1931. One large factor in this increase was more expensive dial apparatus to the extent of \$3.31 to \$3.42 per station over non-dial.

The book cost of private branch exchanges per station were: \$27.04 in 1916 and \$47.87 in 1931.

The book cost of station installations per company station increased from \$4.06 in 1916 to \$7.02 in 1931.

Mr. Marshall laid great stress on the huge increase in central office equipment investment during the 1916 to 1931 period. Machine switching central offices are the principal cause. The total book cost of central office equipment rose from \$9,246,016.01 (1916) to \$69,786,969.36 (1931).

The book cost of central office equipment per various units:

	1916	1929
Per position	\$3,526.32	\$14,739.08
Per line and outgoing trunk	27.84	70.08
Per central office	2,270.55	126,124.80

No information about positions or lines and outgoing trunks is available to the complainants for the years 1930 and 1931.

The average number of positions increased from 3,264 in 1921 to 4,990 in 1929; the lines and outgoing trunks from 423,026 (1921) to 855,444 (1929).

Other comparative data about switchboard capacity is: Operators per position: 1921, 3.16 and 1929, 2.22. Lines and outgoing trunks per operator: 1921, 40.9 and 1929, 77.6. Positions per repair man: 1921, 3.13 and 1929, 3.43. Lines and outgoing trunks per repair man: 1921, 406.3 and 1929, 588.3.

While the exhibits were going in, the following discussion about the scope of the evidence and the difficulty in obtaining data about Massachusetts only took place.

Commissioner Leonard F. Hardy (presiding): "In all those figures which you have set up as comparisons, Mr. Marshall, do they relate to the whole company?"

Mr. Marshall in reply to Commissioner Hardy: "Yes, the company as a whole, including Massachusetts. As I have pointed out several times in these hearings, unless there is to be a detailed study made of the books of the company in order to get the Massachusetts figures, we have not them available. The published returns do give some Massachusetts figures, but they are not in much detail, and the figures which I have been giving covering Massachusetts do not segregate the interstate business from the intra-state."

The hearing was continued to Wednesday, November 2, 1932, at 10.30 a. m., at the State House in Boston, Mass.

Miles of wire in pairs of wire	728,419	2,680,304
Number of stations	520,804	1,265,136
Miles of wire (pairs) per station:		
Cable covered wire	1.178	1.998
Non-cable wire	0.221	0.120
Total	1.399	2.118

Mr. Marshall stated that at the last hearing question was raised as to the value of the average investment per station by the New England Company, claiming that the increase in total investment per station from \$150 to \$235 in 10 years was due to increased cost of material and everything going into the cost.

Mr. Marshall stated: "These exhibits will show clearly to you, from the wholesale prices indicated at the last hearing, that prices have gone down greatly, because the unit prices for these various types of investment are, on the whole, considerably under at

Twenty-seventh hearing, November 2, 1932. State House, Boston, Mass., before the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities. Commissioner Leonard F. Hardy presiding. Complaint of the Boston Central Labor Union and other petitioning customers against the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company of New York and associated companies.

Appearances:

For the B. C. L. U. and other customers, Wycliffe C. Marshall.

For the Telephone Company, George R. Grant.

Exhibits introduced: Nos. 628 to 670, inclusive.

Subjects covered by exhibits:

1. Trust agreement, pension fund, New England Telephone and Telegraph Company and Bankers Trust Company, trustee.
2. Schedules of monthly base rate revenue, December of each year, 1925 to 1930, covering each class of telephone service by exchange rate groups.
3. Average base rate revenue per main station, residence and business service, 1925 to 1930, by exchange rate groups.

At the beginning of the hearing, Mr. Grant submitted to Mr. Marshall (at Mr. Marshall's request), who read it into the record, the number of telephone instruments of the hand set type in service, their cost, and their composition. Mr. Grant said: "As to the costs to the Western Electric Company, I have no knowledge. It is fair to say that in addition to the cost figures set forth * * *, the annual charges sustained by the telephone company by reason of the use of hand sets are relatively high when compared to the charges on the desk stands or the wall sets, principally because of the maintenance." Mr. Marshall put into the record the following data from the company: "The telephone company installed hand sets for the first time in April, 1927. The number of company stations equipped with hand sets on September 30, 1932, was 229,486. Hand sets not equipped with dials cost the company \$9.05 each. Hand sets with dials cost the company \$12.48 each. These figures in both instances include the transmitter and receiver together with the handle, hand set mounting and cords. Installation costs are not included. The handle is made of phenol plastic, commonly called bakelite. This is an artificial resin composed of a binder and filler. The binder is phenol and formaldehyde. The filler was originally wood flour with a black dye. Early in 1932 the filler was changed to dyed cotton fiber because of the latter's greater strength. The parts of the receiver and transmitter are assembled in die cast aluminum housings which are mounted in the handle. The mounting on which the handle rests when not in use is made of die cast aluminum."

The trust agreement, relating to the company's pension fund, refers to another agreement for detail provisions of the trust—one between the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the trustee. The company agreed to furnish a copy of this latter agreement, so that one may understand fully the trust agreement covering the pension fund.

Mr. Marshall introduced the base rate monthly revenue exhibits in connection with a study of the investment in central office equipment and station equipment, non-dial and dial, and the proportion of revenue earned by non-dial and dial investment. The exhibits, it was stated, would throw some light on the question whether or not a much larger percentage of the company's

service should be on a measured basis rather than on the extensive unlimited service basis at present.

	Year 1925	Year 1930
Massachusetts Measured service company stations	187,640	150,744
Coin box company stations	22,887	9,363
Unlimited service company stations	406,846	462,415
Total Massachusetts sta- tions	597,373	652,522

In 1925, the unlimited service stations in Massachusetts were 66 per cent of the total stations; 70 per cent in 1930, so that the unlimited type of service seems to be developing faster than the measured type. Measured service is exchange service furnished on the basis of established rates for messages within the exchange service area. Each period of communication of five minutes or fraction thereof is counted as one message. Unlimited service is exchange service furnished on the basis of established rates for an unrestricted number of messages within the exchange service area. Under the unlimited type of service within the confines of the area in which that service may be used, the monthly revenue received from the particular station has no relation whatever to the amount of local calls which may be made to other stations in that area by that unlimited station. If one wishes to use the unlimited station 100 times a day, he may do so, and it costs him no more than the man who has occasion to use the same type of service 25 times a day. On a measured service basis, the man who uses the service 100 calls in a day would pay more for service than he who uses it for 25 calls.

The New England Company has 16 exchange rate groups, of which five in the metropolitan Boston have unlimited residence service in addition to measured and in the same region three have such service for business. In the 10 groups outside of metropolitan Boston (the balance of Massachusetts), all of the residence service is unlimited, and in these 10 groups, business service is unlimited and measured.

Mr. Marshall pointed out the "unlimited suburban" service in metropolitan Boston. That is the type of service which can be used in return for a flat monthly payment without additional charge (toll payment) from one edge of the metropolitan area to another edge, for example, in either direction (a distance of about 24 miles), without limit as to the number of calls, the length of time the service is used on any one call, the time of day, or the amount of telephone apparatus tied up during the calls. In local exchange service, the service is furnished without payment of toll between subscribers' stations within a local exchange area. Sometimes such unlimited service calls go through central Boston district (the machine switch central offices), other times around the district. There is no check at all on the abuses of unlimited service.

Mr. Grant: "You contend by your exhibits that the present users of unlimited service are getting something for nothing, and you want them to pay for it? In other words, you want to raise the amount that the householders who have unlimited service shall pay for that service?"

Mr. Marshall: "I do not necessarily mean that at all. It would be possible to have a standby charge which would cover clerical work, office work which would be the same for all accounts, cover interest on the investment which can be directly allocated to the particular user, and have that charge borne by everybody; and then as a person uses the service he will pay for the amount of his calls. The way the system is set up today, it is very unjust. It does overcharge the small user. With a measured service

plan covering the bulk of the company's service, those who make use of the service would pay equitably for it. They would pay for the service they use, but not for prospective service which they may or may not use, as they do now. The unlimited service has certain abuses that the company cannot control—the company cannot control the investment required, or the use of the equipment; and there is nothing to prevent a subscriber with unlimited service from tying up the telephone equipment at a busy time of day. The company has nothing in its schedule like the light and power companies have; they have various rates designed to prevent a person coming in on the peak load. The company has nothing to prevent a person with unlimited service coming in at the peak time and tying up your equipment. The person who has unlimited service may force the telephone company to work, reasonably or unreasonably as he sees fit, for a rate which will not necessarily be a profitable rate and that certainly is not the right way to set up a rate structure."

Commissioner Everett E. Stone: "I suppose that Mr. Marshall's idea is to get the telephone rates on the same basis as the gas and electric rates. There is a service charge, and then the consumer pays for what he uses."

Mr. Marshall: "Exactly."

There has been in Massachusetts an increase in the average monthly base rate per main company station, as follows:

	The Year 1925	The Year 1930
Residence service:		
Metropolitan Boston	\$3.55	\$3.68
Balance of Massachusetts	2.43	2.57
Business service:		
Metropolitan Boston	\$5.68	\$5.89
Balance of Massachusetts	4.92	5.04

These exhibits show that, after the 1925 increase in the base rate allowed the telephone company by the commission, the company has changed, or "traded-up," its service to such extent that the average base rate revenue is higher today than at the end of the year 1925. The increases are chiefly due to the fact that there has been an increase in unlimited type of service, where the customers are paying a higher base rate than that for measured service. The change results in everybody paying more for telephone service today than they did on the average six years ago after a general rate increase then. The exhibits indicate that the company has obtained in this manner in Massachusetts annually a little over one million dollars additional revenue on main stations from this so-called "trading-up" policy and that this increase of \$1,112,000 is accounted for chiefly by the growth of unlimited service.

Mr. Charles S. Pierce, vice president of the New England Company: "And it is a somewhat more expensive service to give?"

Mr. Marshall: "Initially, yes; but it is service over which the company has no control as to how much use can be made of it, and by allowing a person for a higher base rate to get that type of service, the company automatically cuts itself off from the possibility of getting any revenue for the prolonged use of the service by the person who enjoys that type of service. If it is on the measured basis, the user would pay a just proportion for the use of the facilities."

Near the close of the hearing, Mr. Marshall opened up the important subject of the dial central office development of the company with Mr. George K. Manson, chief engineer of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company of New York, as the chief witness, and that subject will be thoroughly examined at the next hearing continued to November 17, 1932, and later postponed to November 30, 1932.

SALES TAX BATTLEGROUND OF ECONOMIC GROUP

(Continued from page 572)

most serious crisis since the great Chicago fire in 1871 and its current budget appropriations are at the lowest ebb since the beginning of the century.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Minneapolis has had to increase the size of classes in the public schools and is engaged in a lengthy debate as to whether or not it will continue to furnish free text books and supplies to school children. City employees have had to accept large cuts in pay.

New York City.—The budget for the next fiscal year has been brought down to \$557,000,000 as compared with the \$631,000,000 of the year previous. Bankers holding the city's notes have forced New York to economize. They effectively blocked the city in its plan to authorize a \$100,000,000 bond issue to finance public works which would have provided many jobless with employment.

The city estimates that at least one-third of its normal working population is unemployed. Last year it cost \$75,000,000 for emergency relief, 69 per cent of this sum coming from official sources and the rest from private. The city estimates that a minimum of \$51,000,000 will be needed for this work during the next six months. A large share of this sum depends upon the success of issuing \$30,000,000 in bonds. The average aid given per family has been only \$25 a month, hardly enough to provide the bare necessities. Even with the 40 per cent reimbursement which the city receives from the state, it is feared that many will go hungry this winter. In addition to the emergency relief the city must meet a \$24,000,000 relief bill to care for its blind, aged, needy veterans, and pensioned mothers.

Central Continuation School in downtown New York, where normally about 4,000 adult students a year learn trades at the city's expense has closed its doors to all boys over 17 years of age, thus effecting a \$270,000 saving. It is estimated that hundreds of jobless boys and about 75 teachers were thrown out on the streets by this action.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Two and a half million dollars have been cut from the Buffalo budget. Many civil positions have been eliminated and numerous secondary activities reduced to a half-time basis. Reductions in salary were general, the pay of school teachers being cut \$200 a year, elementary school principals \$400 a year and high school principals \$1,000.

Rochester, N. Y.—Fifteen million dollars instead of last year's \$18,000,000 makes up Rochester's budget. Most of the savings were taken from the Board of Education.

Schenectady, N. Y.—A \$1,500,000 saving has been made in the new budget for Schenectady. About 5 per cent of this amount is saved through curtailing part of the city's ash and garbage collection service.

Mamaroneck, N. Y.—A 21 per cent retrenchment in the operating expenses of this little town has resulted from a 10 per cent general salary reduction, diminished allowances for materials and supplies, and consolidation and elimination of several municipal positions.

Fall River, Mass.—Not long ago the municipal government of Fall River broke down completely and had to be taken over by the state. In the reorganization which followed eight school buildings were closed, 145 teachers, all school supervisors, and athletic coaches dismissed, and all kindergarten, playground and recreational activi-

ties abolished. Drastic municipal salary cuts of 20 to 40 per cent were inaugurated. Child welfare and special maternity work were dropped, branch libraries closed and virtually all construction activities ended.

Worcester, Mass.—Worcester has adopted a sock-the-poor policy in scaling down its expenditures. In the plan now under consideration the lowest wage levels are to be cut 17 per cent, the equivalent of nine weeks' pay. Thus a \$24-a-week laborer will be able to earn \$17.34 in a week, provided he works steadily. But the pay of these workers is now docked for all holidays and rainy days. The City Employees' Local Union No. 200 will probably accept this 17 per cent cut but it is holding out for steady pay all week, regardless of holidays or rain.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Atlantic City has scaled down its expenditures in all departments to effect a \$2,000,000 saving.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Starting the year with a 13 per cent cut in appropriations, Pittsburgh has continued to decrease salary and other expenditures until the former \$30,000,000 municipal government costs now amount to not much over \$20,000,000. The city recently abolished 75 of its municipal jobs.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Philadelphia has had to inaugurate heavy salary cuts for its employees.

Baltimore, Md.—A readjustment of its tax rate has reduced Baltimore's revenues by \$2,000,000. Government expenditures have been whittled accordingly. The school budget, for example, has been decreased by 7.7 per cent. Pay cuts for city employees play their part in the economy program.

Washington, D. C.—All scheduled salaries including those of school teachers are reduced by at least one month's pay and normal pay increments are withheld.

Birmingham, Ala.—The educational appropriations in Birmingham have been hit by a 12.74 per cent cut, with reductions of 12.43 per cent in teachers' salaries.

Memphis, Tenn.—The school appropriation has suffered a 10.2 per cent decrease. In addition teachers have agreed to waive one month's salary a year for the next two years to balance the budget of the board of education.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Here the school budget has been lowered by 10.4 per cent with heavy salary cuts for teachers.

Kansas City, Mo.—Salary cuts for city employees are the vogue in Kansas City.

Houston, Texas.—Houston has decreased educational expenditures by 21.1 per cent. Teachers' salaries were all docked 10 per cent with an additional 5 per cent slash on those over \$2,430.

El Paso, Tex.—El Paso has also struck at its educational program. Twenty-seven per cent was taken from the school allowance and teachers' salaries were reduced by one-fourth.

Denver, Colo.—Denver has revoked 10 per cent of all salaries above \$1,000.

San Diego, Calif.—This is another city which is trying to economize at the expense of its school children. Nearly 8 per cent has been knocked from its educational allotment.

Los Angeles, Calif.—Los Angeles has found pay cuts for its employees necessary.

San Francisco, Calif.—Here is a city which has taken the normal pay increments of its school teachers with an additional contribution amounting to from 8 to 12 per cent of their salaries to provide funds for unemployment relief this year.

Seattle, Wash.—Seattle took 10 per cent from its 1931 costs of operation in making its budget for 1932. Every city department except one received a materially reduced allowance.

Tacoma, Wash.—Tacoma has also had a 10 per cent cut in budget, the city finding it necessary to surrender some of its municipal services to competing private interests. It is now considering turning over its municipal dock department to a private firm to eliminate its \$8,000 annual deficit.

There is little doubt that there has been a federal policy the last 10 years of favoring rich individuals and big corporations in the matter of taxes.

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee, under Senator Peter Norbeck, has been carrying on a study of tax evasions. It is reported in Washington that this committee has disclosed the remarkable methods by which huge investment trusts and other corporations have beaten the government out of millions of dollars in income taxes.

It has been estimated that during nine years of the Mellon administration of the Treasury that about nine billion dollars were returned to rich individuals and big corporations in tax rebates and other forms of favoritism.

In 1929, tax refunds amounted to \$190,000,000; in 1930, \$133,000,000; and in 1931, \$69,000,000.

Another common method of tax dodging has been for taxpayers to admit taxes as due, but not to pay them. The tax blanks are returned to the revenue collectors accompanied by protests rather than by cash. The Treasury Department has lately been charged with permitting large corporations and wealthy individuals to hold back taxes due until the total in arrears amounts to about \$1,000,000,000.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 591)

Roosevelt for the Presidency of the United States, and the auxiliary, by unanimous vote, endorsed Mr. Roosevelt and pledged the support of the members to secure as many votes as possible.

A letter was read by the secretary from Mr. John Manning, of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and the auxiliary pledged itself to continue its efforts in behalf of union made goods and the patronage of merchants using union labor.

The sewing circle of the auxiliary has been meeting regularly and has completed a beautiful quilt which we hope to dispose of at an early date. It is at the meetings of the sewing circle the real sociability of the members is manifested. We have all-day meetings and while we ply our needles we forget care, depressions, etc., and live for the moment, which is gay with laughter, friendly gossip and understanding companions. Noon hour is no idle time—our most recent hostess, Mrs. Payne, entertained us royally and every one is looking forward to the next meeting. Members who miss these affairs are doing themselves an injustice.

Incidentally we would like to see more auxiliary letters in the JOURNAL—we are interested in what other auxiliaries are doing. Our congratulations to the Miami auxiliary for the wonderful relief work the Miami local reports they are doing.

MRS. C. E. BECK,
7007 North Orleans Ave. Secretary.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

The outstanding event on our calendar for the month of August was the fiftieth convention of the State Federation of Labor, convening in our sister city, St. Paul, with

nearly 300 delegates in attendance. Sisters Lione Tischer and Gertrude Schultz were our delegates appointed to this convention and we are proud to have had both of our delegates work on committees. Being my husband's guest to the convention made it possible for me to attend and I enjoyed every session and also found them educating.

One of the most progressive and far-reaching steps any convention of the Federation has ever taken was that in accepting the report of the special committee on unemployment, that when factories shut down because of failure to profit, the state, through exercise of the police power, shall take over and operate them to give employment.

The federation endorsed the five-day week and the six-hour day, and campaigns legislative and on the industrial field were recommended to make them a reality.

A resolution brought in by the Electrical Workers L. U. No. 292, Minneapolis, reaffirming their stand for the five-day week and six-hour day without reduction in weekly rate of pay, was adopted.

The convention went on record favoring unemployment insurance, both national and state, and declared that the workers should not contribute to insurance funds, but that those responsible for employment should bear the expense.

Governor Floyd B. Olson and Mayor William Mahoney addressed the convention. Mayor Mahoney was introduced first and on behalf of the city government he welcomed the delegates to the city. In opening his address, he said he had not looked at his notes but, being a member of organized labor, he knew us and could talk sincerely. He admired the vitality of the labor movement to be able to work in such adverse conditions. In part he said, "Labor cannot work for itself without helping everybody and so the charge that we are a selfish organization fails."

Governor Olson was introduced as a governor who had done more for the workers and union men than any governor we have ever had. After a great ovation, the governor, responding, said he hoped and wished the statement "would continue to be true in every way."

Winona was the unanimous choice for the 1933 convention.

John J. Manning, secretary, Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, of Washington, D. C., said in part, "When this convention has adjourned your work has just begun. You will have outlined the policy and it can only be carried out by your 100 per cent co-operation."

So much for the convention!

Not having been in print for a few months I will go back to our auxiliary picnic, held June 26, at Nokomis Park, one of the many beautiful parks in our city and an ideal spot for an outing. A sandy beach, swings, slides and sand boxes make it a lovely place for the children. Everyone brought a basket lunch, enough for a noon dinner and an evening lunch, and we had a good supply of cracker jack for the children. The picnic began about noon and lasted through early evening.

Women's and men's ball game was really an interesting event of the afternoon and afforded many a good laugh in view of the fact that by the time the game was ended the side chosen by Bro. A. Urtubees outnumbered that chosen by Bro. J. Caldwell. We must ask Brother Urtubees to explain his baseball ethics. A good time was enjoyed by all. The ball game was played solely for the love of the sport as there were no prizes in connection therewith.

Sister Bartholoma, our past-president, is the proud mother of a baby girl, born July 6. We hope Sister Bartholoma can soon attend the meetings again.

We enjoyed reading both Sister Beck's article, of Tampa, Fla., and Sister Mathis' article, of Los Angeles, Calif. They expressed our sentiments in so many ways, for we, too, find that in these trying times we must not be too critical, but must co-operate for success.

Sincere wishes for future success to all auxiliaries.

MRS. A. H. URTUBEE,
Press Secretary.

LO, THE NEW HOBO; HE MAY BE YOUR SON

(Continued from page 587)

made by the United States Children's Bureau.

The services of Dr. A. W. McMillen, professor of social economy at the University of Chicago, were engaged. Mr. McMillen toured the country making a thorough investigation on the conditions affecting our wandering and homeless youth. His report, recently published, has been such as to startle the country to a realization of how far reaching and endless are the effects of this industrial depression.

No Mere Guess Work

In the city of Phoenix, Ariz., the Volunteers of America, between January and April, 1932, lodged and fed 10,000 transients. Of this number 1,600 were boys under 21 years of age. In the city of El Paso, where a shelter is subsidized with the Salvation Army, 45,000 transients were assisted in the six months ending March, 1932. More than a fourth of this number were boys under 21.

The city of Los Angeles operates a central registry for transient men. In the year 1931 total applications exceeded 39,000. Of this number the largest proportion fell in the age group under 25.

In Yuma, Ariz., 30,000 transients were fed at the soup kitchen between November and March. It is estimated that 20 per cent were boys. In Oklahoma City in five months, ending February, 1932, 13,000 transients were served. About 18 per cent were minors.

In the city of Memphis 11,000 were served and 27 per cent were boys under 21. The special police employed by the railroads bear out the opinion of the superintendents of the shelters. The special agent for the Southern Pacific in El Paso estimates the number of transients beating their way through that city, on freight trains, at 200 per day. About half this number are minors. The special agent for the Santa Fe Railroad, in Albuquerque, estimates that 75 men a day pass through that station on freights and half are minors.

The chief agent for the Southern Pacific system, which has 9,130 miles of track in the western states, estimates that in the eight months ending April, 1932, 417,000 men were ejected from trains and yards in this territory. It is estimated that at least a third of this number were minors.

The railroads have not changed their

policy with respect to transients. In theory the officers eject all trespassers who are beating their way. Actually the officers are helpless. Trainmen cannot eject a trespasser once the train is in motion, owing to the risk of injury and resultant liability. Moreover a train crew of half a dozen men cannot in any case remove 200 men and boys.

Rail Men Powerless

Special agents in small towns between division points are in a quandary. If they drive 100 transients from a freight in a small town the town marshal and the local business men rise in wrath. It may be 50 miles across the desert to the next town and the ejected transients must eat before they set forth. The small town cannot shoulder the cost—not every day for weeks on end. The town councils in New Mexico and other states now employ special policemen to meet freight trains and prevent transients from alighting. On the Southern Pacific as fast as policemen evict trespassers the local police order them back on the train.

For the most part it is the policy of local police not to arrest transients. Where the numbers are large the expense of feeding would be too great. In many places there is a rule that transients must leave town within 24 hours. Almost everywhere the policy is "feed, lodge and move them on." It is not surprising that shabby knots of boys are encountered in the jungles who have been back and forth across the continent several times. No town will permit them to tarry. They have no choice but to wander on.

These wandering boys hail from every section of the United States. The Volunteers of America in Phoenix checked the place of residence of the boys who slept in their lodge last winter. Every state in the union was represented!

Large numbers of these transient boys are from substantial American families. The facts, wherever they have been compiled, reveal a considerable proportion with high school educations. In Atlanta, in four months, ending February, 1932, 5,500 transients were registered and 1,700 had attended high school. In the first quarter of 1932, in Washington, D. C., 7,500 transients were served by the Salvation Army. More than 2,000 had a high school education and 258 were college trained.

Relief Money Not Enough

Unemployment has driven most of these youths to the road. In the jungles and at the shelters they talk freely. A 17-year-old boy from Liverpool, Ohio, had left home because to a family of nine the local authorities had been allowing only \$3.20 a week for food. Even this dole had been discontinued for lack of funds. There seemed nothing to do except take to the road.

According to the report of the Children's Bureau these boys are neither delinquent nor defective. "The traditional single transient of earlier years was the seasonal laborer, the 'knight of the road,' commonly called the hobo, and the occasional runaway boy or adventurous youth. Today young men and boys who would normally be at work or in school predominate.

"Social workers, police, and railroad men, who are in constant touch with these boys, assert their belief that the overwhelming majority of them are young men and boys who would normally be in school or at work; that they are 'on the road' because there is nothing else to do—sometimes because sheer pride will not permit them to sit idle at home; sometimes because support for the whole family came from a relief agency, and was wholly inadequate properly to feed the younger children."

What happens to these boys who have taken to the road? In the first place they endure great physical hardship. Rides are no longer plentiful. It is no longer possible for wanderers to pick up odd jobs along their line of march. Every town or city has its own unemployed. And any job that turns up, even temporary, short time work, is reserved for a local person. There is a boycott practically everywhere against non-residents. Hence wandering boys must either depend upon breadlines and soup kitchens or beg openly on the street.

Prey to Evil

In the larger cities transient boys are in danger of becoming the prey of degenerates. The least tangible but perhaps the most devastating hazard that roving boys encounter is the infectious attitude of the seasoned hobo. The philosophy of "no work" is attractive to youngsters, most of whom are not equipped by education and experience to accept any but the most unskilled, ill-paid jobs. "Getting by" becomes a game. The danger is that it may become a habit.

The absence of leadership in our world is being discussed of late with growing attention. An editor of one of our leading dailies has made effort to account for the cause. One cause he gives has bearing on the subject of our wandering youth and is well to quote.

"Why is our world at a loss for leadership? Why are the high places of government occupied by men who seem bemused, futile, erratic, like dream figures wading through fogs that blind and dismay them? There are several pertinent answers. Let us notice a few of the primary ones.

"The first factor in this strange situation is easily identified by any who consider the effect which the World War had on modern society, with respect to human life. The slaughter of upwards of 12,000,000 youths, and the maiming of nearly thrice that number was, in effect, a wholesale murder by modern society of its new generation of prospective leaders. No one who has examined the analyses of the casualty lists can have doubt on that score.

"This confronted the post-war era with facts of further importance in the question of leaders: it wiped out the flower of youth and with it the resiliency, energy and ready adaptability youth always displays in life. This left the nations dependent, for at least another generation, upon carry-over guides from the pre-war time, every one of whom was inextricably tied into pre-war views of life. And such men were faced by the task of guidance at a time when every important vestige of the world they had grown in and given loyalty was destroyed or fundamentally altered.

"So, in an immense historic transition and flux, when society has not known and does not know where it is going (or more important, where it wants to go), our civilization has been in the hands of men capable only of looking backward, of men whose ideas are snared in formulas which survive out of a past bearing little relation to the drift of society today."

Burdette C. Lewis, former Commissioner of Correction of the city of New York, declares that, "Since the World War our great cities have ceased to be melting pots and have become whirlpools. Worse still, these whirlpools constantly grow wider and their velocity ever increases."

His study of industrial conditions in our larger centers reveals the fact that the number of misfits, incapable of continuous employment, or chronically unemployed even in good times, is at least 2,500,000. In periods of depression the number quickly rises to 5,000,000. At least 40 per cent of them are under 21 years of age.

It has been an easy thing for the racketeer to build up his power by the use of "punks". They do not have to spend much time or money to train them to do the work they require. In fact, a youth absorbs most of the training he needs, for the racketeer jobs, just by the mere fact that he lives in a modern city and is unemployed. They easily become the creatures of habit. In other years they acquired habits of thought and sobriety more or less by absorption, and couldn't easily change to the status of parasites and small burglars. Lacking opportunity for work and the acquiring of a trade they become creatures of habit. The predominant anti-social forces of our cities are claiming, more and more, the services of the socially and industrially untrained youth. The dictionary defines the word "punk" as a substance that smolders without flame. The labor movement is threatened with the danger that when business does improve the tremendous work required to improve wages and working conditions will be greatly impaired with a new generation that "smolders without flame".

"SLOWLY STARVING NEARLY HALF OF POPULATION"

(Continued from page 577)

to build new industrial plants and equipment. From 1922 to 1929, new capital issues increased 213 per cent compared to 45.5 per cent increase in wages and salaries. Thus, our producing capacity increased rapidly, without corresponding growth in buying power.

"In addition to its huge dividend payments, as shown above, industry was piling up large surplus funds each year. For profits were so great that even after dividends and taxes had been paid, the surplus amounted to nearly \$2,500,000,000 each year (average). In the stock market boom plants were tempted to invest their surplus in brokers' loans where it would draw from 9 per cent to 12 per cent interest, with small risk to them. Thus, at the peak of the stock boom industry was contributing \$3,600,000,000 to increase speculation. From January, 1926, to 1929 peak this speculative use of industrial funds increased 515.7 per cent. A considerable portion of the income paid to the very rich also helped to increase speculation."

Banking policies are forthrightly condemned:

"In 1927 there were approximately 450,000 corporations filing income returns. Of the 150,000 financial corporations, it is estimated that less than 100 control over 50 per cent of the total wealth of this class of corporations. The men who control these corporations control the credit and investment policies for the country. Upon them rests primary responsibility for human welfare—a responsibility assumed without

the consent of the persons concerned. Financial corporations exert influence that practically amounts to control over the non-financial corporations. A study of non-financial corporations shows that 200 control at least 50 per cent of the wealth represented by that field. Furthermore, it is believed that the process of concentration has been given stronger impetus by this depression. Yet, while management of these strongholds of wealth affects the lives and prosperity of millions, practically no planning has been directed toward the prevention of unemployment, equitable distribution of returns from joint production, the recognition of equities accruing from the investment of labor in production, or to secure that balance in progress necessary to stable prosperity.

"In the nature of business development has come a trend for central banking control. There has always been some degree of banking control over investments, credit, prices, employment, etc., but the degree and scope of existing control constitute practically a new function. With proposals to recognize this trend and hold the banking system responsible for its influence on prices and the business curve, comes a program for co-ordination of banking agencies into a unified system and its conversion into a social service agency.

"This depression has shown us how definitely separate private banks are bound by their obligations to stockholders and depositors, so that they are contracting credit though national need calls for expansion. In order to conserve investments and values, as well as prevent financial panics, our federal government has had to underwrite our financial institutions. Since it is obvious that our monetary system is managed, it is essential that credit policies should be based on a program of national welfare, not profit for private institutions.

"Bankers in the United States have fallen into serious disrepute for their obvious failure to understand the relation of finance to the rest of our business machine as a unified operating structure. Responsibility for this failure lies partly with our banking system and partly with the purposes of those directing our banks. Bankers have a serious obligation for the maintenance of sound financial institutions quite in conflict with the encouragement they have extended to speculation and the sale of unsound securities."

A clear-cut program based on economic planning, with restoration of purchasing power is set up:

"(1) Steeply graduated income and inheritance taxes.

"(2) Constructive control of credit to finance production.

"(3) Recognition of the equities of workers in the industries in which they work and at least protection equal to that given financial investments.

"(4) Federal agency to collect and collate data on man-hours and wage-earner income, necessary to appraise producing workers' participation in industrial progress.

"(5) Federal licenses for corporations operating on an interstate scope, with specific requirements as to accounting.

"(6) All accounts available to those interested, and protective service for investors.

"(7) Organization of wage-earners to

advance their interests intelligently within industry and other relationships.

"We believe that national economic planning should aim at raising standards of living for lagging groups and not at a program of limitation of production with price fixing. We need to find out how best to use our capacity to produce."

CHILD LABOR IS ON INCREASE IN DOLLARIA

(Continued from page 586)

tices in the Connecticut factories, with wages paid to young girls as low as 50 cents a week! There is no minimum wage law in this state.

Numerous violations of wage and hour laws in Pennsylvania, New York, California and other states are swamping the enforcement officers. Wages paid to children, always low, have been forced still lower because of the tremendous competition for jobs. In Scranton half of a group of girls of 14 and 15 years received less than \$4.20 a week. Other wages in line with this meager scale were recorded in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Connecticut needle trades. Hours of work are being lengthened; Pennsylvania factory inspectors report that some industries are trying to operate from 55 to 85 hours per week. In industrial home work in this state and in New York, many violations of the law were discovered. The sweatshop flourishes in Massachusetts.

Children, young, inexperienced, easily bullied by the boss, are easy victims of the sweatshop.

"In the clothing industry employers are showing a definite preference for children because they can be exploited," Mrs. Beyer declares: "Wages for children have always been low—now they are lower than before. Young workers are more docile; they have no industrial experience and do not know how to defend themselves. The machine processes are simple and easily learned. But the machines are dangerous. Accidents to children are frequent. There are no safeguards on the machines and fingers get caught under the needles unless they are more careful than children naturally will be.

"Cheap house dresses, cheap men's shirts, cheap children's clothing—these are the products made by child labor.

"Children would not be employed in these factories if there were not a demand for them. In poor homes the boys and girls want spending money; their parents can't give it to them. There is a need for any extra money they can earn to support the family. The children will take any job that is offered to them, they are not old enough to understand, and the parents frequently are in such distress they must let the children go.

Begging Attracts

"We must think not only of the effect on mature workers of this competition for jobs, but of the cost to future generations when children are forced into poor jobs, allowed to "bum" their way from city to city, taught to run the

streets and beg, as they do in the street trades. Instead of enforcing existing laws there is now a tendency to break down standards that did exist. And there will be a tremendous moral cost. Children are being exploited, ruined, so they cannot fit back into normal society."

Mrs. Beyer states emphatically that the following measures are necessary to eradicate the child labor evil:

The family should be provided with sufficient relief so that young children can be kept from street jobs and other exploitation.

Communities must make it worth while for children to stay at home instead of becoming wanderers. Schools must offer educational and recreational opportunities.

We must raise the school-leaving age in every state to 16 years, and make no exceptions to this rule.

Children should not be allowed to leave school even at 16 to take jobs unless the jobs are permanent and safe.

There are minimum wage laws in only a few states and these are under tremendous pressure. A general extension of minimum wage laws to all states would remove many children from employment.

If adult workers are to have the five-day week and the six-hour day, as now seems necessary to equalize employment, young workers should work even less. If employers cannot work children full time they will find child labor less attractive.

* * *

The child labor amendment will eliminate many abuses and there is every possibility of getting it ratified this year if labor's demand is vehemently expressed.

"INHERITANCE" IS NOVEL JUSTLY PRAISED

(Continued from page 583)

masters and men becomes ever more bitter. And so today, when a tremendous economic readjustment is required of the whole industry, they haven't the habit of co-operation, nor the pride of enterprise, to make it; masters and men are too busy attacking each other to work together to save the cloth trade; they can't see the world wood for the trees of self-interest, and so they're going down together in ruin.

"Whether this tale of the Oldroyds, so illustrative, so typical of the cloth trade, was perhaps symbolic of all industry since the industrial revolution, David did not know, but he rather had a notion that it might be. All human conflicts happened because people didn't understand each other; they didn't explain things to each other; they didn't interpret. 'Of course, in the old days,' mused David, 'when people didn't understand complexes and inhibitions and sex and all that sort of thing, there might be some excuse for them; but, really, nowadays, when all these things were

mapped out and understood, there was no excuse at all for quarrels; all that old conflict nonsense must be thrown aside; they must arrange things in a new way altogether. There must be a new synthesis. The men skilled in compassion and life-development must be called in, and their advice taken; or perhaps, to put it in a better way, each person must listen to the advice of the compassionate side of his own heart.' * * *

An American reading this novel cannot help feeling the great difference between the English and the American industrial situations. Novels about families do not blossom in the United States simply because families do not remain in native settings generation after generation as they do in England, but are torn up by the roots, and tossed about. Neither do family relations overflow and saturate every hillside, stream, tree and village with rich memories and associations as they appear to do in England through the medium of this book. Though blood relationship of men to bosses makes the class struggle more tragic it probably offers a balance that may not appear at all in American life. Bosses and men in America may be miles apart with no family tie whatsoever to bind them as class antagonisms tend to tear them apart.

"Inheritance" is a justly praised book. Apart from the fact that it deals with the industrial revolution and the displacement of men by machines in industry, it is an intensely human, moving story, worthy to be read by anyone whether he be interested in industrial questions or not.

(Inheritance, Macmillan Company, publishers, New York, \$2.50.)

UNION WIZARD OF WEIRD FILM EFFECTS

(Continued from page 576)

tion of instruments, flute, cornet, etc. The thing is of considerable value in motion-picture recording.

Color With Music

Yet all of this is secondary in the young man's scheme of things, it was found. What he is really working on, spending all of his spare time in perfecting, is a device to produce color with musical tones. His eyes shine with excitement when he mentions his developments along this line.

"There's only one octave of sound and one octave of color," he said. "When the sound waves get up to a high enough frequency, they produce light rays, and each note has a color. In my scheme, when several notes are struck, as in a harmonious chord, there will be a resulting blend of harmonious colors. The highest enjoyment of music will be realized when it is presented along with color combinations."

The World War found Strickfadden with the marine signal corps where his work with bombs and flares gave him the fundamentals of harnessed elec-

tricity. A native Montanan, he drove to Los Angeles in a rattle-trap Ford in 1921. His brother plays wood-wind instruments with Paul Whiteman's orchestra and, when he can, collaborates with Kenneth on electrical experiments. The two plan some day to go adventuring, perhaps with a camera and sound truck. Right now Strickfadden, the practical dreamer, is working on his routine job as expert sound man for "Cavalcade," Fox's new spectacle film.

STEEL HOUSE MAKERS KILL FABLED GOOSE

(Continued from page 584)

tion except his continued earning power and ability to make payments.

How can the home owner spare himself excessive financing charges, which represent nothing except the use of money?

Investigate Carefully

If he has sufficient money to put into the deal, 40 or 50 per cent, which may be represented by land, material, and his own ability to perform part of the work of building, he can finance the rest by means of a first mortgage, either a first trust, on which he can sail along, paying only interest with curtailments usually not insisted upon; or an amortizing first trust, with monthly payments representing principal and interest, which will pay off the mortgage in from 10 to 15 years.

It is said that the best financing agency is the building and loan society, which usually furnishes money on an amortizing first trust. Premium charges and interest manipulation sometimes make the cost of such a mortgage actually total more than the ostensible 6 per cent, but the home buyer has the advantage of knowing in advance just exactly how much his monthly payment is going to be and from his previous experience, knows whether he can handle it or not. But many wage earners, while they have the burden of paying rent, cannot save the money they will need to buy a home with only 50 or 60 per cent financing.

To make home buying easier to the wage earner, either the first mortgage must be extended to finance a larger percentage of the purchase, or a source of low cost second mortgage money must be found. Some suggestions have been made that the Federal Home Loan Bank might serve such a purpose.

First mortgage loans, with the market flooded with foreclosure sales, are no longer the gilt-edged investment they once were believed. In these times, frequently the sale will not bring enough to satisfy the first mortgage. To protect their own interest, banks, insurance companies, and other conservative investment houses must act to protect home owners. To make first mortgage notes as "safe" as they would wish them to be, they must squeeze out the shark who with his bonus charges and high interest grabbing is putting such an excessive load on the home buyer as to

endanger the whole mortgage structure.

It is up to the investment houses that specialize in first mortgage loans to lead the way to common-sense home financing. Second mortgage money, it is explained, is high priced because of the risks. Many of the risks arise because the home-buyer is constantly being squeezed to pay for this high priced money.

Loaning on a first mortgage a larger proportion of the money needed to build or buy the house would help. If the purchaser could avoid high interest charges, and handle the whole deal on one mortgage, it would make the investment much safer, both for him and for the financing company.

Honest dealing with the borrower is a crying necessity. A building and loan company, smug and reputable, which levies a large "service charge" on the final payment of the construction loan; and which charges the borrower 6 per cent interest on the whole amount of his loan through the dozen years he may be paying on principal and interest, while crediting him with 4 per cent interest on his mounting balance of the principal of the note, is not dealing honestly when it assures the prospective borrower he will pay only 6 per cent interest. There are many similar financial tricks and concealed charges which

the borrower is not supposed to see—and if he does see, what can he do about it?

For their own safety, our big investment houses, banks, insurance companies which specialize on first mortgage loans, have got to do something about it. They have got to reform the home financing system.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID NOVEMBER 1 TO 30, 1932

L. L. No.	Name	Amount
18	J. J. Lefand	\$650.00
247	S. C. Dixon	1,000.00
18	J. E. Jamison	650.00
3	Herman Loffmin	1,000.00
I. O.	G. F. Schum	1,000.00
501	H. M. Haynes	825.00
58	Edw. L. Fulton	825.00
3	F. J. Sweek	1,000.00
649	Joe Schmitt	1,000.00
574	R. B. Canada	1,000.00
711	J. B. Hann	1,000.00
211	Wm. Everts	1,000.00
98	H. L. Brundage	1,000.00
46	J. A. Henry	1,000.00
103	J. E. McGrath	1,000.00
98	Henry W. Grab	300.00
211	E. B. Abbott	1,000.00

Claims paid November 1 to November 30, 1932	\$15,250.00
Claims previously paid	2,833,877.76
Total Claims Paid	\$2,849,127.76

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, per 100	\$.75	Ledger, loose-leaf research, including tabs	15.00
Arrears, Official Notice of, per 100	.50	Ledger sheets for above per 100	2.50
Account Book, Treasurer's	1.00	Labels, Metal, per 100	1.75
Ballot Boxes, each	1.50	Labels, Paper, per 100	.30
Buttons, S. G. (medium)	1.75	Labels, large size for house wiring, per 100	.50
Buttons, S. G. (small)	1.50	Obligation Cards, double, per dozen	.25
Buttons, R. G.	.75	Paper, Official Letter, per 100	.75
Buttons, Cuff, R. G., per pair	2.50	Rituals, extra, each	.25
Button, Gold-faced Diamond Shaped	2.50	Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts)	2.40
Book, Minute for R. S. (small)	2.00	Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts)	4.80
Book, Minute for R. S. (large)	3.00	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts)	2.40
Book, Day	1.50	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts)	4.80
Book, Roll Call	1.50	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts)	2.40
Carbon for receipt books	.05	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts)	4.80
Charm, vest chain slide	5.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts)	2.40
Charters, Duplicate	5.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts)	4.80
Complete Local Charter Outfit	25.00	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's	.35
Constitution, per 100	7.50	Receipt Book, Treasurer's	.35
Single Copies	.10	Receipt Holders, each	.25
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year	2.00	Research weekly report cards, per 100	.50
Emblem, Automobile	1.50	Seal, cut of	1.00
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00	Seal	4.00
Gavels, each	.50	Seal (pocket)	7.50
Ledger, loose leaf binder, Financial Secretary's, 26 tab index	6.50	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen	.50
Ledger pages to fit above ledger, per 100	1.50	Warrant Book, for R. S.	.50
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages	3.00		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages	4.50		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 400 pages (Extra Heavy Binding)	8.75		

FOR E. W. B. A.

Application Blanks, per 100	.75	Constitution and By-Laws, per 100	7.50
Book, Minute	1.50	Single Copies	.10
Charters, Duplicates	.50	Rituals, each	.25
		Reinstatement Blanks, per 100	.75

METAL



1225

LABEL

NOTE—The above articles will be supplied when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNIAZET, I. S.

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM OCTOBER 11 TO NOVEMBER 10, 1932

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
I. O.	45489 46782	76	785292 785366	155	299886 299895	257	60198 60216	L. U.	51460 51468
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5	689301 689530	84	559967 560020	164	227281 227400	267	61018 61023	400	456523 456563
6	516096 516318	86	7966 7967	164	227910 228150	268	417511 417514	403	602397 602404
8	540209 540290	86	673265 673455	164	264901 264990	269	134963 135000	405	233824 233855
9	745281 746150	86	280821 280920	164	265651 265750	269	685501 685562	406	93695 93714
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L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS			
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552	95534	95543	676	83150	83157	857	4592	4605				
555	899288	899301	677	89747	89791	858	30333	30362	MISSING			
556	339895	339909	679	650210	650219	862	80892	80911	15	864022		
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561	395381	395546	680	706306	706310	863	907801	907803	41	560895-902		
565	903096	903108	683	80392	80400	865	458149	458220	43	547780		
566	57613	57615	683	626101	626163	869	441124	441134	135	859845-850		
566	65537	65542	684	539101	539132	870	203241	203250	136	222505		
569	783067	783123	685	603884	603900	870	671251	671270	167	628951-953		
570	16259	16273	686	177302	177317	873	364482	364490	181	691580-582		
573	658861	658873	688	18709	18710	874	664377	664391	186	34645		
574	28213	28217	694	546945	547001	885	57561	57600	260	197401		
574	332885	332926	695	59021	59039	885	909001	909016	301	273914-916		
575	74903	74927	697	288375	288479	890	706440	706444	321	58406-58410		
576	74138	74141	697	590418	590509	892	637263	637280	465	55514		
577	33866	33887	699	42160	42170	900	597801	597804	573	658859-860		
580	52622	52629	704	212766	212786	907	61606	61613	575	74902		
583	616735	616755	707	196303	196332	912	6100	6100	577	33878	33884-33886	
583	26241	26249	709	89130	89139	912	679513	679614	584	495638-650	676-685	
584	495613	495686	710	653797	653811	914	169922	169936	683	626157-162		
584	243001	243063	711	514925	514980	918	22151	22164	1021	79826		
585	618023	618033	712	368502	368524	918	221551	221554	VOID			
586	396340	396395	713	3149	3155	922	21748	21755	1	963814		
588	686253	686294	713	115781	115890	922	83103	83103	2	784542		
591	634246	634280	713	786934	787500	937	672016	672036	3	O, 19162	19193	
593	624605	624614	714	657301	657310	940	624012	624021		19205	19282	
594	610621	610639	716	289765	289770	953	36564	36576		19331	19357	
595	23579	23588	716	593586	593720	956	83737	83742		19467	19482	
595	585689	585750	717	9773	9778	958	657398	657401		19525	19532	
595	786001	786078	717	533458	533522	963	38816	38828	9	745476	602, 609	
596	440635	440659	719	82970	83000	969	639601	639615		622	590418	426
598	664582	664597	722	549816	549829	971	443181	443184	9	746004	119	
600	1708	1715	723	741896	741940		(Original)		11	185338	542, 546	
601	148603	148606	728	66148	66157	972	665228	665232		614		
601	619953	619976	729	622511	622515	978	74523	74531	11	450263	280	
602	20759	20762	731	632530	632551	987	976487	976496	20	360947	470762	
602	42315	42317	732	439933	439974	991	677249	677250	22	63516		
602	616381	616391	734	82812	82812	995	632267	632277	26	670737-738		
603	620925	620930	734	541436	541500	996	65154	65164	28	300569		
605	89624	89700	734	699001	699019	1002	338008	338041	35	304190	33678	
605	698251	698395	737	615716	615728	1021	79827	79837	38	53432	53535	
607	78106	78116	760	72439	72451	1024	82525	82526	38	385928-386613		
611	143113	143129	762	75517	75540	1024	606584	606600	40	23268	243555	
614	732122	732127	763	635485	635500	1024	681751	681829		752039	051, 062	
617	795001	795018	770	308835	308873	1025	973181	973184		072, 084	089	
619	630379	630390	772	702380	702382	1029	620728	620746		092, 122	159	
623	90644	90668	773	622211	622238	1032	768290	768299	41	560919-620	661	
625	445791	445814	774	623709	623741	1036	157218	157218		806		
629	674309	674339	784	639096	639122	1036	446249	446250	48	158906	588968	
630	334664	334682	787	626701	626714	1036	639701	639713		589060		
631	7817	7817	787	916488	916500	1037	129810	129817	52	295537	677549	552
631	558938	558965	792	707258	707264	1037	566091	566210		566	678015	
632	73715	73730	794	148958	148958	1047	169430	169455	58	35050	35073	35075
632	209854	209854	794	658535	658585	1054	37369	37376		35122	356896	
636	553614	553643	798	954765	954778	1057	482543	482552		903	611587	
640	334988	335008	802	56704	56704	1086	341702	341732	59	128384		
644	632848	632868	802	675602	675613	1087	19636	19638	65	755578	643	687
646	47484	47488	809	228751	228751	1091	636681	636698	66	758234		
649	534961	534978	809	49617	49627	1095	82300	82335	77	157016-017		
653	59579	59611	811	64605	64608	1099	787825	787840	80	86506	507	
654	2585	2594	817	127743	127744	1101	341848	341862	83	787586	741	
655	13409	13418	817	666516	666750	1108	81702	81710	103	126539		
656	84126	84152	817	702001	702014	1118	77226	77243	108	117536		
660	430720	430754	818	694712	694713	1131	38591	38600	130	775007	060	
661	205993	206006	819	75764	75778	1135	614283	614289	134	731443	735979	
664	78499	78526	820	50649	50653	1141	21938	21943	156	907596		
665	21499	21500	835	80251	80265	1141	638489	638514	164	552369	687057	171
665	55875	55875	838	624301	624332	1141	241390	241415	174	620245		
665	615274	615295	840	622819	622834	1144	81329	81345	177	257771	534251	
666	707251	707267	849	623586	623586	1147	59372	59397	191	615479		
666	452931	453000	850	205446	205463	1151	657904	657911				
668	74728	74745	850	746298	746305	1154	4526	4529				

DEPRESSION STIMULATES WORKERS' EDUCATION

(Continued from page 585)

The Lower Depths, by Gorki.
Workhouse Ward, by Lady Gregory.
The Weavers, by Gerhart Hauptmann.
The World We Live In, by Capek.
R. U. R., by Capek.
The Hairy Ape, Anna Christie, Desire Under the Elms, Beyond the Horizon, and Emperor Jones, by Eugene O'Neill.
Man and the Masses.
The Belt, by Paul Sifton.
Airways, Inc., by John Dos Passos.
Liliom, by Franz Milnar.
Rain, by John Cotton and Clemence Randolph.
The Centuries, by Em Jo Basshe.
Earth, by Em Jo Basshe.
Loud Speaker, by John Howard Lawson.
The International, by John Howard Lawson.
Jail Birds, by Upton Sinclair.

Porgy, by Du Bose Hayward.
Green Pastures, by Marc Connelly.
Hoboken Blues, by Michael Gold.

Pamphlets Helpful in Starting Classes

Affiliated Summer Schools, 302 East 35th St., New York City, N. Y.:
This America 25c
A Scrapbook of the American Labor Movement 50c
Monograph of Methods of Teaching English to Workers' Classes 25c
The Shrinking Week and the Growing Wage 50c
Unemployment: A Problem of Insecurity 50c
Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York City:
The Human Price of Coal 40c
Southern Summer School, Arnold, Md.:
Economics Courses, by Lois MacDonald 25c

International Publishers, 81 4th Avenue, New York City:

Books on Russia.

Interesting Subjects for Classes This Fall

Labor and the Party Platforms of 1932.
Labor and the Law.
Labor and Civil Liberties.
Labor and the Soft Coal Industry.

NOTICE

It is important that I get in touch with Robert Burke, who was landsman electrician general with the 3rd Regiment, 2nd Company, at Newport, R. I., between February and July, 1918; also in the Naval Electrical School at Hampton Roads, Va. Anyone knowing him or his whereabouts please communicate with Edward A. Kleiderer, care A. L. Shafner, Shively, Ky.



“Good Will to Men”

Christmas! Season of laughter and joy. Gifts and good will to all—and the opportunity to combine both by using Christmas Seals. For Christmas Seals help prevent, find, and cure tuberculosis all year round. Use them generously on all Christmas packages, gifts, cards and letters, and let your business correspondence proclaim, “Good health to all.”

THE NATIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL
TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATIONS
OF THE UNITED STATES

BUY CHRISTMAS SEALS



THE GENERAL SALES TAX IS A DIS-
CREDITED REMNANT OF AN OUT-
WORN SYSTEM; IT IS ESSENTIALLY
UNDEMOCRATIC IN ITS NATURE; AND
IT WOULD, IF ENACTED, EXAGGERATE
RATHER THAN ATTENUATE, THE
PRESENT INEQUALITIES OF WEALTH
AND OPPORTUNITY.

—EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN,
Columbia University.

